The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2 00 per annum, in advance— / Or $2 50, if not paid within the year.

{ Advertisements $1 per square for 3 weeks; / 25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—*Washington.*

VOL. LII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1852. NO. 14.

APPEALS FOR 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Appeals on the Taxes assessed for 1852, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, as follows:—

For Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone, Hamiltonban, Liberty, Mountpleasant, and Conowago, on MONDAY the 9th day of February next.

For Hamilton, Reading, Union, Germany, Mountjoy, Franklin, and Freedom, on TUESDAY the 10th day of February.

For the Borough, Cumberland, Berwick, Straban, Oxford, Menallen, and Butler, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of February.

The Assessors will be expected to return their Duplicates to the Commissioners' Office, on or before MONDAY the 9th of February next—They will also be expected to be present in person on the day of Appeals for their respective Townships.

JOHN MUSSELMAN, Jr.
JACOB GRIEST, } *Comm'rs.*
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Attest—J. Augusinbaugh, *Clerk.*
Jan. 19 td

A FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, will sell at Public Auction, on *Tuesday the 10th day of February,* 1852,

HIS FARM,

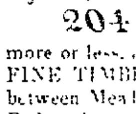
on which he now resides, near Big Pipe Creek, and about two miles and a half south-west of Taneytown, containing

204 Acres of Land,

more or less, about 79 of which are covered with FINE TIMBER. The balance is well divided between Meadow and arable land. The soil is Red, and is naturally of a kind quality, and very susceptible of improvement. There is a

YOUNG ORCHARD,

and nearly all the fields are well watered. The



Improvements consist of a large TWO STORY PLASTERED HOUSE.

nearly new; Pig Pens, Wagon-shed and Corn crib, Stone Spring and Smoke House, Bake Oven, &c.; also, a

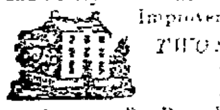
LARGE SWITZER BARN.

The said buildings have all been recently re-roofed. A further description is not necessary, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Terms easy, and made known on the day of sale. The Farm will be for sale until the above named date.

☞Also, I will sell at Public Sale the following PERSONAL PROPERTY, to wit:

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.

consisting in part of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Carpet, Looking Glasses, Sofas, Piano, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, and many other articles usually found about a Farm-house. Also,



Two Fine Horses,

one Sow, and five Shoats, one two horse WAGON, with Bed, Boughs & Trough, suitable for a Market Wagon, a one horse Wagon and Gears, a one horse CARRIAGE and Harness, Grindstone, Ploughs, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Hoes, &c.; Rye Straw by the bundle; Fodder;

Wheat, Corn, Oats & Potatoes

by the bushel; Hay by the ton; Bacon and Lard, and many other articles.

☞The above sale of Personal Property will commence at ten o'clock, on which a credit of 4 months will be given, with interest on all sums above $5; all sums of $5 and under, cash. A discount of 2 per cent. will be allowed on all cash above $5.

☞Those indebted to the Subscriber, will please pay up as soon as convenient.

D. LEVERING.
Jan. 12 td

A Jack and Jennet for Sale.

THE subscriber has two very fine JACKS, either of which he will sell. One of them took the first premium at the Valley Cattle Show, held in this county in October last, and also the first at the last Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. They were selected from the best stock in the United States. Either of them will fifteen hands high, and in every respect very superior animals—One seven, and the other nine years old next spring. The JENNET is of the same stock, and also took the first premiums at each of the above exhibitions. Persons wishing to purchase, for further information, will please address the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or call at Rock Hall, five miles south west of Charlestown, where the stock can be seen.

THOMAS H. WILLIS.
Charlestown, Va., Dec. 22 3m

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors,) *MARBLE LETTERS,* &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks,* &c., to order.

☞All orders by mail punctually attended to.
Sept. 29. 6m

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞The New York and Philadelphia *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received.
Oct. 20.

WINTER IS COMING.

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks, Sack-coats, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Carrying Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials, and in the best of styles, which he can and will sell as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County

Choice Poetry.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HENRY CLAY.

BY MRS. E. J. MONELL.

Oh, noble Statesman! Watching at thy door
Stands the Pale Angel! waiting day by day,
E'en now his shadow leans thy threshold o'er,
Ready to bear thee from our sight away!

With what bereavement shall our nation wake
On that sad morning, when thy soul hath fled:
Grief in our homes her solemn place shall take,
And honest tears by thousand eyes be shed.

Where shall the mantle of thy greatness fall?
Whose shoulders take the burden borne by thine?
Who stand so ready at our country's call?
Who e'er endure with patience so benign?

Oh! generous heart! so soon to beat no more!
Oh! silver voice, the trumpet-call of truth!
Oh, wizard lips, so eloquent of yore
Would ye were gifted with immortal youth.

When Death at last shall close those eyes so dear,
And lay thee down in long and dreamless sleep,
Hatred and doubt shall mourn beside thy bier,
And tardy Justice there shall kneel and weep!

Then Jealousy no more shall blast thy name;
All that hath pained thee shall be laid aside;
Serene, eternal in historic fame,
Thy country shall enshrine thee in her pride.

No holier tomb than thine our land shall know,
Save that where sleeps the dust of Washington!
And future pilgrims, "reverently slow,"
Shall "seek it sorrowing," from sire to son.

Calm be the glory of thy days' decline;
Gentle the shaft that strikes the final blow,
Oh, Christian Patriot! be the victory thine,
In God's great name, where'er he bids thee go.

STANZAS.

Tell me, ye stars that nightly beam
And shed the clear, blue sky at even,
Is there no rest for weary souls—
No calm repose to mortals given?
Tell me is earth of Hope bereft,
And all her suns are passed away—
Is no bright home in kindness left?
Tell me, ye stars—in echo say?

Tell me, ye stars, that brightly burn
And glitter on night's ebon crest,
Will those we mourn no more return
To soothe and glad the anxious breast?
Will they no more bend meekly down,
To list the tones of fervent Love?
Are all the light of days gone—
Tell me, ye stars, are they above?

Tell me, ye stars, where is the flame
That burned on Vesta's sacred shrine:
The sacred boon I may not name—
The half of earth—the half divine—
That made my slumbering pulse to throb,
And my dull eye with pleasure beam;
Then pass like some pale light away—
Tell me, ye stars, where is the dream?

Ah no! 'tis well, we may not know
What future changing years may bring;
The waves of time may widely flow,
Or pass on zephyr's balmy wing—
Enough that I have still thy smile
To greet me in the sky at even,
And lead my thoughts from earthly guile,
By thy pure light, to HOPE AND HEAVEN!

Miscellaneous.

THE WORKING-MAN'S REST.

BY CHARLES QUILL.

"O, day most calm, most bright!
The fruit of this, the next world's bud;
Th' endorsement of supreme delight.
Writ by a friend, and with his blood:
The couch of time, care's balm and bay,
The week were dark, but for thy light.
Thy torch doth show the way."
HERBERT.

There is no engine which can work forever. There must be intermissions to oil the joints and wheels, and supply the losses by wear and tear. Not even the human frame, the most wonderful and complete of all machines, can do its work without some remission. It is so constituted as to require the supplies of food and sleep, at least once in every twenty-four hours. But something more than this is needed. After several days of toil both the mind and the body ask for respite. It is too much to have all our powers and all our thoughts, day after day and month after month, bent intensely upon the same subject. Either body or mind, or both together, most infallibly break down under such a strain.

Our beneficent Creator has kindly provided for this necessity of nature, by the institution of the Sabbath, which is older than Christianity, and older than the Mosaic law, having been ordained immediately after the creation. It is set apart as a day of rest, which the name imports; a day of instruction, and of mercy. If it is a mercy to the world at large, it is a seven-fold mercy to the working-man, who cannot possibly thrive without this, or some similar refreshment. The beast of burden sinks under perpetual loads, and the law of human constitution is just as binding, which enjoins periodical and sufficient rest.

Men may try to brave the authority of heaven, but they do it to their own great loss, even in a worldly point of view. Take one week with another, and the man who works seven days in a week accomplishes no more than he who works six. Careful observers tell us, that they never knew any one to grow rich by Sunday labor.

It is strange that any arguments should be needed in behalf of the Sabbath. Everything that accompanies it is delightful. The hum, and whirl, and crash of business come to an end. Serenity and peace brood over the face of nature. Families separated during the week, now come together; and parents greet their sons and daughters. The very cleanliness which the Sabbath brings with it has a charm. Even the poorest who observe the day, are now in their best apparel: and I am one of those who believe that to be neat and tidy has a decided moral influence. As the tradesman or mechanic, who has been confined for some days, walks abroad, leading his little ones to the Sunday-school, or the Church, he feels a complacency which nothing else could produce. If his turn is serious, he will be led to contemplate the Creator in his work; and, especially in the fairer seasons of the year, to rejoice with rejoicing nature.

But it is at church that we discern the greatest advantages of the Sabbath. There is a little community met in the best suit, in their best humor, for the most important business of the week. If it is in the country the scene is often enchanting. The old church stands on some eminence, surrounded by ancient trees, beneath which are scattered the grassy mounds that mark the resting place of the dead. Friends are now exchanging kind looks and salutations, who meet at no other time during the week.—There is scarcely a dull or a lack-lustre face among the little groups which crown every knoll of the wide enclosure. So that, long before public worship begins, is a benign, moral influence at work. How much more pure is the social spirit thus awakened than that which is engendered at wakes, actions, and town-meetings; and how little real community of feeling would there be in a neighborhood where there was no such weekly gathering!

But enter the house of God, and catch the impression of the sacred scene. The vision of the poet is realized:

"Fast the church yard fills anon
Look again, and they are gone:
They cluster around the porch, and the folks
Who sat in the shade of the priors oak!
And scarcely have they disappeared
Ere the prelusive hymn is heard,—
With one consent the people rejoice,
Filling the Church with a lofty voice;
A moment ends the fervent din,
And all is hush'd without and within."

Who can calculate the softening, elevating, hallowing influences of such a service once every week. Fifty-two Sundays every year, is this custom spreading its blessed fruits of peace and good order.

Consider next the instructions of this sacred season, "and well," says a popular writer, "may a day devoted to no employment but the gaining of this knowledge, and the performance of those religious duties which unite with it in perfect harmony; in a place convenient and sacred; on an occasion infinitely important, and with the strong power of sympathy to aid and impress, a thousand persons are taught the best of all knowledge, the most useful to themselves and the most beneficial to mankind, for a less sum than must be expended by a twentieth part of their number in order to obtain the same instruction in any other science. No device of the heathen philosophers, or of modern infidels, greatly as they have boasted of their wisdom, can be compared, as to usefulness, with this. The Sabbath, particularly, is the only means ever devised of communicating important instruction to the mass of mankind."

For these reasons the habit of church-going is of great value to every man, and above all price to such as have not received a thorough education. I like to see the head of a family bringing all his household to public worship: children cannot begin too soon to enjoy so great a blessing.

He who enters at all into the spirit of what I have written, will not need to be warned against Sunday dinners, visits to public gardens, rides or drives in the country, or any of the varieties of profane dissipation.

☞Like flakes of snow that fall unperceived upon the earth, the seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another. As the snow gathers together, so are our habits formed; no single flake that is added to the pile produces a sensible change; no single action creates, however it may exhibit, a man's character; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the elements of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulation, may overthrow the edifice of truth and virtue.

☞A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body: it preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly fall upon us.

☞Right in one thing becomes a preliminary toward right in everything: the transition is not distant, from the feeling which tells us that we should do harm to no man, to that which will tell us that we should do good to all men.

☞The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady, is to have in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, and in her behavior modesty.

☞A Spanish proverb says, that the Jews ruin themselves at their passovers, the Moors at their marriages, and the Christians at their lawsuits.

☞There is no [illegible] vile. It is [illegible] David and Jonathan had [illegible] friendship as was [illegible]

☞Machinery has reached a great state of perfection. We saw some turnips put into a hopper of a coffee mill, the other day, and in less than two minutes it was occupying a place in a grocer's window, labelled, "Old Government Java."

☞Some hearts, like evening primroses, open most beautiful in the shadows of life.

A Single Sentence.

Rev. James A. Haldane, a venerable Baptist pastor, recently died in Edinburg. In his early life he commanded the man-of-war "Mellville Castle." When engaged in an action, he ordered up a fresh set of hands to take the place of those who had been killed by the broadside of the enemy. The men seeing the mangled bodies of their comrades, instinctively drew back, at which he poured forth a volley of oaths, and wished them all in hell. A religious seaman shortly after said to him, respectfully and seriously, "*If God had heard your prayer now, where should we have been?*" His words were winged by Him who never smites in vain, and from that day the captain became a changed man. He lived to preach the gospel fifty-four years. His brother Robert, now known as an able, learned, and pious commentator, was early converted under his preaching. Robert went to Geneva, and while there a number of young men were converted under his labors, among whom were Frederick Monod, now one of the pillars of the Evangelical Church in France; Felix Neff, the devoted young pastor of the high Alps; and Merle D'Aubigne, the historian of the Reformation. Who can gather up the results of that single conversion on board the Mellville Castle, brought about through a single sentence addressed by a sailor to his profane commander!

Honesty in Little Things.

The following account of a practical sermon is copied from the Vermont Chronicle:

"A brother in the ministry took occasion to preach on the passage in Luke XVI, 10, "He that is unjust in the least, is unjust in much." The theme was, that men who take advantage in small things of others, have the very element of character to wrong the community and individuals in great things, where the prospect of escaping detection or censure is little to be dreaded. The preacher exposed the various ways people wrong each other: such as borrowing; by mistakes in making change; by errors in accounts; by escaping taxes and Custom House duties; by managing to escape postage; by finding articles, and never seeking owners; by injuring articles borrowed, and never making the fact known to the owners when returned. One lady the next day met her pastor and said, "I have been up to Mr. ——, to rectify an error he made in giving me change a few weeks ago; for I felt bitterly your reproof yesterday." Another individual went to Boston, to pay for an article not in her bill, which she noticed was not charged when she paid it. A man going home from meeting said to his companion, "I did not believe there was a man in the meeting-house to-day who did not feel condemned." After applying the sermon to a score more of his acquaintances, he continued, "Did not the pastor utter something about finding a pair of wheels?" "I believe not, neighbor A. He spoke of keeping things which had been found."—"Well I tho't two or three times that he said something about finding a pair of wheels, and really supposed he meant me. I found a pair down in my lot a little while ago." "Do you," said his companion, "know who they belong to?" "Mr. B. lost them a short time ago." The owner was soon in possession of his wheels."

Curious Motions.

Procure a basin of milk-warm water, throw into it half-a-dozen pieces of camphor about the size of a pea: in a minute they will begin to move, and acquire a rotary and progressive motion, which will continue for a considerable time. If now, one drop of oil of turpentine, or sweet oil, or even of gin (if allowed on the premises) be let fall upon the water, the pieces of camphor will dart away, and be deprived of their motion and vivacity. Little pieces of cork, that have been soaked in ether, act much in the same way as camphor, when thrown upon the water.

Camphor, being highly combustible, will burn if ignited while floating upon water, producing a singular effect, reminding one of the lamps which the Hindoo maidens cast upon the waters of the Ganges, as mystic messengers to their distant lovers.

Miseries.

To snuff the candle out in a dark day.

To be jilted about by a lady whom you secretly dislike.

To be obliged to confess poverty to a dun.

To make a good pun at which nobody laughs but yourself.

Talking with the ladies to be met by a drunken friend who insists on speaking to you.

Tight boots on a hot summer's day.

A short bed on a cold winter's night.

Inshing folks, to be obliged through courtesy, to handle your friend's "pretty [illegible]" for an hour or so.

Unluckily enlisting yourself on the wrong side of an argument, when you have ladies and learned men to oppose.

Visiting a young lady for the first time, and as you are introduced treading on her favorite cat's tail.

To be begged and pressed to take snap-af[illegible]

[illegible]

☞[illegible] you are too poor, yet pure and modestly aspiring, keep a vase of flowers on your table and they will maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behavior.

DODGING A MILITIA FINE.

A MILITARY SKETCH.

In days gone by, when the objectionable militia laws were in force in old Massachusetts, the customary draft was made in a country town a few miles from Boston, and a notice to "appear armed and equipped, according to law," was left at the boarding house of a wag, who possessed very little martial "music" in his soul. Determined that he would neither "train," nor pay a fine, and entertaining withal a very indifferent opinion of the utility of the system, he took no notice of the summons.

Having been duly "warned," however, as he anticipated, at the expiration of a few weeks the sergeant waited upon him with a bill of nine shillings for non-attendance at the muster.

"You're fined, sir—nine shillings—non-appearance."

"What is it?" said the wag, pretending to misunderstand the collector.

"Fined for not training," bawled the other.

"Shan't pay it, fellow."

"It will be three dollars, the next time I call."

But the wag couldn't hear a word he said, and in the course of another month, he received a peremptory summons to appear forthwith at a court martial in the district, instituted for the purpose of trying delinquents, and collecting such fines as could be scared out of the non-performers of duty. Having fixed upon a final plan to dodge the issue, at the appointed hour he waited upon the court to show cause, if any he had, why he should not willingly have toted a musket and knapsack about the town for twelve mortal hours—and otherwise perform the legal annual duties of a live "patriot."

He was ushered into the court room immediately, which was held in an old country house, where he discovered some three or four persons seated, attired in flashy regimentals, and whose awful "yaller epoletts," alone, were sufficient to command the attention and respect of the profoundest beholder. Though somewhat disconcerted at this rather unexpected exhibition of spurs and buttons, he put a bold face upon the matter, and responding to the directions of the junior member of the august court, he advanced to the table, and the chief functionary commenced the examination.

"Your name, sir?"

The offender placed his hand quickly to the side of his head, without uttering a word, or moving a muscle in his face.

"What is your name?" repeated the questioner in a loud tone.

"A little louder," said the wag, without replying.

"Name?" shouted the Judge.

"Taunton, Bristol county."

"What business do you follow?"

"Main street," said the delinquent.

"Your business," yelled the officer.

"Right hand side as you go up."

"How long have you been there?"

"About two miles and a half."

"How old are you, fellow?"

"Boss carpenter."

"What the devil's the matter with your ears?"

"Doctor Scarpie's oil sometimes."

"What, sir?"

"Sometimes Cure'em's ointment."

"Why don't you answer me?"

"Nearly five years."

"He's as deaf as an adder," remarked the Judge, turning around to his subordinates, earnestly—"clear the lubber out."

"You are not liable to perform military duty," said the secretary, with his mouth close to the wag's ear.

"I know that," said the fellow, coolly.

"His hearing improves," ventured the sergeant.

"What do you suppose we sit here for?" asked the Judge, in a loud voice, at last.

"A dollar and a half a day," said the prisoner.

"He may go, Mr. Sergeant."

"You can go," said the under officer—pointing to the door. But our friend took no notice of the order.

"You may GO," yelled the Judge.—"Go! GO!! Is it possible a man can be so deaf as that!"

"I can't see," said the delinquent, pretending not to understand yet. "But I should think"—

"Go—go!" screamed the Judge—"there's nothing to pay. The Lord pity the general who had a regiment like you to command! Show him the door, major," and our hero soon found himself at liberty. He was never summoned again to train during his residence in Taunton.

☞Everything has its ludicrous point of view, and funny incidents occur even on such grave occasions as funerals. A certain Blue Beard of this latitude, overcome by sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth spouse. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his—"Let him alone," cried a waggish bystander, [illegible]

☞[illegible]

☞The [illegible] of a [illegible] newspaper is [illegible] with the [illegible] that such articles are never crowded out "by a press of matter."

☞The sweet light of friendship is like the light of phosphorus, seen plainly when all around is dark.

A Curious Wager.

The London Morning Post thus describes the accomplishment of an extraordinary feat:

"I will bet any man one hundred pounds that he cannot make a million strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere dots or scratches, but fair down strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was the lunar month, of only twenty eight days: so that, for the completion of the undertaking, an average of 36,000 strokes per diem was required. This, at sixty per minute, or three thousand six hundred per hour—and neither the human intellect nor the human hand can be expected to do more—would call for ten hours' labor in every four and twenty. With a proper feeling of the respect due to the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on the Sundays; and by this determination he diminished by four days the period allowed him; at the same time, by so doing, he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of forty-one thousand. On the first day he executed about fifty thousand strokes; on the second, nearly as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the almost constant attendance of some assiduous relation or friend to besprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to relieve and invigorate it. On the twenty-third day, the million strokes, exceeded by some few thousands, "to make assurance doubly sure," were accomplished; and the piles of paper that exhibit them, testify that, to the courageous heart, the willing hand, and the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers are not placed in the archives of the Royal Society, of which their author was a fellow, but were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

Incredible Punishment.

"A great book is a great evil," says an ancient writer—an axiom which an unfortunate Russian author felt to his cost.

"Whilst I was at Moscow," says a traveler, "a quarto volume was published in favor of the liberties of the people; a singular subject, when we consider the place where the book was printed. In this work, the iniquitous venality of the public functionaries, and even the conduct of the sovereign, was scrutinized and censured with great freedom. Such a book, and in such a country, naturally attracted general notice, and the offender was taken into custody.—After being tried in a summary way, his production was determined to be a libel, and he was condemned to eat his own words. The singularity of such a sentence, induced me to see it put into execution.—A scaffold was erected in one of the most public streets in the city; the imperial provost, the magistrates, the physicians and surgeons of the Czar attended; the book was separated from the binding, the margin cut off, and every leaf rolled up like a lottery ticket, when taken out of the wheel.—The author was then served with them leaf by leaf, by the provost, who put them into his mouth, to the no small diversion of the spectators, and he was obliged to swallow this unpalatable food, on pain of the knout, in Russia more feared than death. As soon as the medical gentlemen were of the opinion that he had received into his stomach as much at a time as was consistent with his safety, the transgressor was sent back to prison, and the business was resumed the two following days; after three very hearty but unpleasant meals, I am convinced by ocular proof, that every leaf of the book was actually swallowed."

Keeping Time with the Telegraph.—We witnessed a curious experiment, yesterday, at Morse's Telegraph office, which we had before heard of but had never seen. It was nothing less than the ticking of the clock in New York city heard and *seen* at this end of the line. The experiment was most perfectly performed—the regular vibrations of the pendulum in New York being registered on the paper at precise intervals, and heard by striking of the pen-lever at the same instant.

This is done by an operation similar to the method of telegraphing itself. It is well known that the bringing in contact of the poles of the batteries forms what is termed a *circuit,* and produces characters at the pleasure of the persons so bringing them together. One of these wires is connected by a very fine wire to the pendulum of the clock, partaking of its motion; the other is fastened to the side of the clock, so that the pendulum shall strike it swinging back and forth. When the pendulum strikes, the two wires being brought together, a circuit is formed, and a stroke of the pendulum makes a dot upon the paper, and this is repeated as often as the pendulum strikes the wire on the side of the clock; so that the ticking of the clock in New York is heard even more distinctly in Buffalo than in the office where it is placed.

Last evening, a similar experiment was successfully tried between [illegible] and Milwaukie, Wis. [illegible]—*Buffalo Express.*

☞The ladies of Greenland dress rather queerly. Their petticoats consist of ox hides, while the only necklaces they wear are made up of links of sausages. We have often heard of women looking "good enough to eat." In Greenland they are so.

A Mother's Influence.

Who can measure the influence of a mother on the young and immortal minds of her children? Her look, her actions, her smiles or her frowns on her children, stamp impressions on their minds, which will last forever. She gives a moulding influence to their character; their course of life; their temporal and eternal well-being. They rise to the glories and happiness of Heaven, or sink down to the shades of death, through the faithfulness or neglect of the mother. The mother's influence is often much greater than the father's. Her post is more responsible, and she engraves deeper and more indelible lines on the minds of her children. She stands at the head of the race. All the most important springs of society are held and controlled by the feeble hand of woman. Every cord vibrates at her touch, as with magic sensibility; and every harmony in the social system waits on her impulses. How pure and tender, then, should be a mother's heart!—How careful of her looks; her smiles; her conduct; her every action, which imprints such indelible lines, and exerts such imperishable influence on the young minds.

Dogs in Siberia.

Man's friend and companion in almost every clime is the dog; but, in Northern Siberia, without this invaluable animal, to live would hardly be possible. He is harnessed to the light sledge, which carries no small load, and in which during the winter the natives travel to an incredible distance. The Siberian dog looks much like a wolf. He has a long pointed snout, sharp upright ears, and a bushy tail. Some have short hair, others a tolerable thick fur. In size they differ greatly; but a dog is not thought fit for the sledge if less than thirty inches high, and three feet long. Their bark is not of the most melodious character, being much like the howling of the wolf. They always remain out of doors. In summer they cool themselves by digging holes in the frozen earth, and against the cold of winter they seek shelter by burying themselves in the snow. The rearing of these dogs is an occupation requiring great skill and judgment. A team seldom consists of more than twelve dogs, of which one is used as a leader. He must be perfectly trained to obey his master's voice, and to continue on his course regardless of all temptations in the shape of game. This last point is very important; for if he turns to pursue some chance animal, the whole pack will follow open mouthed, to the great consternation and perplexity of the bundle of skins calling itself their master. A leader who is like Virgil's calf, as Dryden renders it, and been "betimes to school," is not only proof to all seduction, but will often evince wonderful tact in restraining the animal appetite of his yoke-fellows. During a dark night, when a blinding snow storm is sweeping over the boundless plains, it is the intelligence of this leader that saves the benighted wayfarer. If the animal has traveled the path but once before, he fails not to find the customary halting place, even buried beneath the snow.

Suddenly, when the driver's eye can perceive no signs of human habitation upon the trackless and unbroken surface, he will halt, and by the smiling shake of his tail inform his master that he need only set to work with his snow shovel, that indispensable part of a Siberian's traveling equipment, to find the door of the hut which offers him a comfortable lodging for the night. In summer, the dogs are no less serviceable than in the winter. They are then employed to drag the canoe up against the stream, and here they display an equally surprising amount of sagacity.

☞A correspondent of the Boston Traveler furnishes the following:

Caution to Parents.—We have just witnessed the death of a child in our neighborhood by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence.—Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatment of children, (a book which parents should own,) mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach—unless it be that of the ostrich—that can master the skin of the raisin." I recollect some time since the death of a child in convulsions, caused by eating bits of bark and shreds of wood which it had picked up in creeping around the room on the carpet. Dried fruit, bark, cork, or wool from the carpet or blanket, or any indigestible substances, in small quantities, causes much suffering—and in considerable quantities is almost certain, by obstructing the passage of the bowels, to produce convulsions and death.

Prayer of One of the Colored "Traitors."—A correspondent of the Boston Liberator says that Castner Hanway's wife used to visit the Christiana prisoners at Moyamensing every day. On one occasion she told us, as she was walking along the passage, she overheard one of the colored prisoners engaged in prayer. He supposed himself alone, save the presence of the Infinite One. He prayed for Castner, for his wife, and for all the suffering prisoners by name, then, pursued he burst forth as follows:—"O, Lord God Almighty! I pray thee to take Kline, and shake him! Hold him over the gulf of hell, but don't drop him—and shake him, O Lord, shake him well!"

Common Schools in Pennsylvania.—It appears from the annual report, just published, that there are 9,400 common schools in Pennsylvania, with 247,404 male and 206,258 female scholars. The cost of instruction during the year amounted to $711,643.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe skin and Fancy

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞All the above will be disposed of *at the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call

☞They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will *turn out an entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore

☞Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia an additional supply of those cheap *Long Shawls, Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeanes, Poplins, Alpacca Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.*

all of which will be sold at very reduced prices. Please call.

N. B. I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I will remove my Store to *SELL'S CORNER* in the spring, where I will be pleased to see all who will favor me with a call. GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec. 1. tf

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated, Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lilly White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE,

Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

THE JEW.

They who undertake to head off the JEW,
Will always find that they have something to do.

HE and his brothers have just imported the largest and most splendid assortment of

British, French & German Cloths

ever offered in this market. They have purchased for Cash, at prices so incredibly low, as to enable the JEW, as usual, to offer better Bargains than any one engaged in his line of business. He who doubts it is invited to call and be convinced.

Oct. 6

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored French Cloths, Cashmeretts, and Tweeds for Coats, Mole Drab and Black Doe Skin Pants, Silk, Satin, and Marseilles for vesting, can find a good assortment, at very low prices, at the well known stand of A. B. KURTZ.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public, that in addition to the Ready made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING*, and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the country. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

PORT MONNAIES & POCKET BOOKS,

FOR Ladies and Gents, at KELLER KURTZ'S, consisting of all the various patterns now manufactured. ☞Come and see.

Sept. 1.

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have promised him WOOD on account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith, without further notice, the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required

T. WARREN.

Jan. 5.

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on accounts of long standing to call and pay him; and those persons who have contracted to deliver WOOD are notified to bring it in as speedily as possible. ☞Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

LOOK OUT! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c. for debts contracted *prior to January 1st, 184[illegible]* in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq. in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons indebted are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. ALL CONCERNED [illegible]

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Dec. 15. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Spangler, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ELIZABETH SPANGLER, late of [illegible] township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY SPANGLER, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 22. [illegible]

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of New Sharp Cassimeretts, for Gentlemen's wear. A splendid article and cheap.

May 26.

FOR SALE CHEAP, A [illegible]

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Beverteens, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpacas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, M. de Laines, Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, *Long and Square Shawls, of every variety,* very cheap. Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞We do not boast; but we wish our friends especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct. 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap

☞OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

NEW GOODS---NEW GOODS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞*The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de Laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will "astonish the natives."

1 case, fast colored, at	12½	cents.
1 "	18¾	"
1 "	22	"

☞Also, the largest lot of *SHAWLS* ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we read of. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞*Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where

☞We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* HE CAN'T BE BEAT!! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line, along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordions, Violins and Guitars, and a few CLOCKS of the same good lot he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your noses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials at low prices

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a notion you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to *show our goods.* We offer them for the public accommodation as their humble servant. We ask but *one price*, at [illegible] [illegible]

☞SAMSON'S *One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

THE STATE DEBT.

THE Taxes are high—but, Taxpayers there is one consolation—you can now buy from the JEW all kinds of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

at a mere nominal price and thus to some extent, at least, relieve yourselves of the extreme burdens imposed upon you. Give him a call.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale SAMSON'S.

BONNETS—Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair and Lace, Hat and Bonnet Ribbons, and various other styles, with Misses Lace and Gipseys, at

April 14. A. B. KURTZ'S

THE JEW has [illegible] the largest [illegible] assortment [illegible] *Laces,* [illegible] [illegible]

RIBBONS, Collars, Laces, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., suited to every taste at

April 14. KURTZ'S.

FAHNESTOCK'S STORE STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of *Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.*

For Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of *Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered. DOMESTICS* of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings is complete

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates

☞All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods, hoping by their attention to business to merit as heretofore their usual share of public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW.

AND NO MISTAKE!

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,
" JENNY LINDS,
" BUSKINS, &c.,
GENTLEMENS' KIP,
" CALF,
" MOROCCO,
" MONROES,
" BOOTS, &c.

All of Home Manufacture, And warranted to wear.

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats, just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of cloth, silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

☞Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

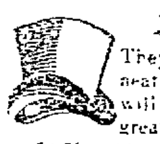
Nov. 3. tf

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR $1.00!

CAPS 6¼ CENTS!

S. S. M'CREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of



Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from $2 to $4 50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 50 cents to $2.25, good Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from $1 to $3 25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 6¼ cents to $1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, May 26. tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calf do., Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra, Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goatskin Boots and Shoes, Misses and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers, Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

☞Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S,

South east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also Vestings in great variety, combining plain and fancy Satin, [illegible] Silk, fancy Merinoes, &c., that can't be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 20.

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now a days, which has [illegible] all others, even Wilmot [illegible] [illegible] Who threw that last brick? and [illegible] Patterson? It is a hard question to answer, but there is no question whatever, that the largest and best selected stock of BONNET RIBBONS in the County, is to be found at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

Oct. 13. tf

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS' STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c., just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** and Satinets at the JEW'S CHEAP CORNER. Coats, Pants and Vests, sold every day so low that [illegible] [illegible] of eager customers, already [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS of [illegible] [illegible]. Also a variety of SHEET MUSIC [illegible] [illegible]

KELLER KURTZ.

Sept. 1.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having unfinished professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of *JAMES G. REED*, Esq of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1. 6t

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington

☞D. M'C is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands*, and locating their *Warrants*—procuring *Patents*, and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

JAMES G. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office

April 10 tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

JOSEPH P. CARSON,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him and to the location of *MILITARY LAND WARRANTS*

REFERENCES. { Hon DANIEL M. SMYSER, R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29. tf

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever	" " W. M. Reynolds

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of

CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice; also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of *Buff Cassimer*, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found *Fancy Cassimers*, of every variety and quality.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. [April 14.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MOROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c.; Misses' do. do.; also, Gentlemen's do. do., at KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER

April 14. tf

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at KURTZ'S.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every variety and cheap at

May 12 FAHNESTOCKS'

JUST received, a few more of those cheap Cloth Sack COATS. Also, some fine Cassimere PANTS, of every variety, at

March 18. SAMSON'S.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low at A. B. KURTZ

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

A NOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous de Laines, handsome and cheap, a

May 12. FAHNESTOCKS'

Boots and Shoes.

THE attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is invited to a further supply of Boots and Shoes of every variety, and at reduced prices—including GUM SHOES, of all sorts and sizes—just opening at the Cheap Store of

Dec. 10. KELLER KURTZ.

GROCERIES—A fresh supply just received consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Lovering's and Stuart's fine pulverized and crushed Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea, &c. A. B. KURTZ

KEEP WARM.

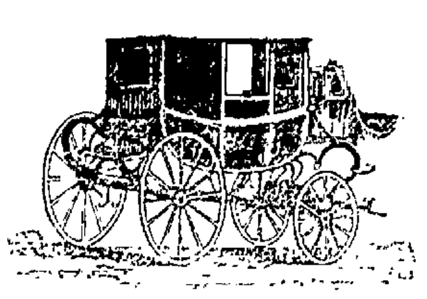
A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS such as brown, Olive, Blue Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth &c. cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S

Gift Books and Annuals.

KELLER KURTZ has just received a select [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ANNUALS, BOOKS, ever [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

☞Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Dec. 15.



COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskell, and Cabinet Cook Stove, and Air tight and Ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind mill machinery, Castings and Hollow-ware with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54 Gold street, New York,

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
The Edinburg Review (Whig.)
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AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Caxtons and My Novel [illegible] [illegible] Peninsular Month "The Green Hand" and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

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(See list of Premium Volumes below.)

			Per an
Any 1 of the 4 Reviews and 1 Prem.	Vol.	$3 00
Any 2 "	2	"	5 00
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All 4 of the Reviews	2	"	8 00
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The Premiums consist of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to subscribers according to the number of periodicals ordered, as above explained.—

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Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)
Blackwood's Magazine (six months)
London Quarterly Review (one year)
Bentley's Miscellany (six months)
Edinburgh Review (one year)
Metropolitan Magazine (six months)
Westminster Review (one year.)

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where that work is not always wanted Subscribers will please order as many different works for premiums as there are volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30, and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to Clubs nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription money is paid in full to the Publishers without recourse to an agent. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals, has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about forty per cent! The following are the present rates, viz:

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Any distance not over 500 miles, 9 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and not over 1500 " 18 "
Over 1500 and not over 2500 " 24 "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not over 500 miles, 4 cts per quarter.
Over 500 and not over 1500 " 8 "
Over 1500 and not over 2500 " 12 "

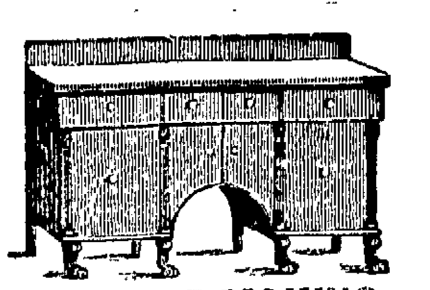
At these rates no objection should be made, as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] works by mail and thus ensure their speedy, safe and regular delivery.

☞Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
79 Fulton Street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, $6; in paper covers, for the mail, $5.

Dec. 22. 2t



CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFIN.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. B. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed

July 28. 6m

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods,

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as INTEREST GOVERNS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings and Cap Trimmings

Dress Trimmings, large assortment

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons Illusion and Cap Laces

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mitts

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25. 1

STEAM MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of North and Monument Streets, Baltimore, Md.

SISSON & BAIRD having completed their extensive works, (which is now one of the largest establishments of the kind in this country,) are prepared to fill all orders in their line, viz:

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS,

Tombs, Grave Stones, Table Tops, Tiles,

(for floors) *MARBLE LETTERS*, &c., at as reasonable rates as can be had in this or any other city in the Union. For beauty of execution and originality of design, their stock cannot be surpassed. They would respectfully invite *Architects, Builders, Cabinet Makers* and others to call and examine before purchasing. They are also prepared to furnish the trade with *Slabs, Blocks*, &c., to order.

☞All orders by mail punctually attended to

Sept. 29. 6m

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

J. S. PETERS & SON

HAVE now ready for sale, an extensive collection of choice Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Almond and Nectarine Trees; Raspberry, Gooseberry and Strawberry Plants; Grape Vines, Silver-Leaf Maple, &c. These trees have not been attacked by worms, and cannot be exceeded in size. Apply to

JAS. S. PETERS,
25, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 21 1m

A Jack and Jennet for Sale.

THE subscriber has two very fine JACKS, either of which he will sell. One of them took the first premium at the Valley Cattle Show, held in this county in October last, and also the first at the last Cattle Show of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. They were selected from the best stock in the United States. Either of them full fifteen hands high, and in every respect very superior animals—One seven and the other three years old next spring. The JENNET is of the same stock, and also took the first premium at each of the above exhibitions. Persons wishing to purchase, for further information, will please address the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va., or call at Rock Hall five miles south-west of Charlestown, where the stock can be seen.

THOMAS H. WILLIS.

Charlestown, Va., Dec. 29. 1m

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

THANKFUL for past favors respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the TAILORING business, at the old stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's patronage. Garments made in the shortest time possible. ☞The New York and Philadelphia *Fall and Winter Fashions* have just been received.

Oct. 20.

WINTER IS COMING,

BUT the Jew is ready for him! He has now on hand and is daily making up

Cloaks Sack-coats. Over-coats Pantaloons,

Vests, Cutting Shirts, and Roundabouts of all sorts and sizes, of the best materials and in the best of styles, which he [illegible] [illegible] as cheap and cheaper than any body else in the County

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c., just received and for sale [illegible] at

May 12. S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS

A [illegible] SUIT, for a [illegible] SUNDAY or even a WEDDING SUIT can be accommodated to their advantage by calling at SAMSON'S

Ground Plaster,

ON hand and for sale at *Locust Grove Steam Mill* in Germany township.

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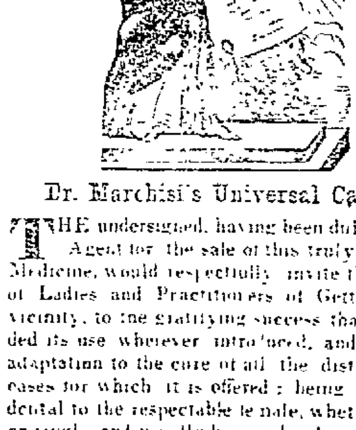
N. B. The above books will be forwarded to order at the prices mentioned, free of postage, to any part of the United States, on the receipt of orders, with the money. Money may be sent by mail at my risk. JOHN S. TAYLOR,

Publisher, 113 Nassau st., New York.

July 21.



Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicon.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of this truly Invaluable Medicine, would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Practitioners of Gettysburg and vicinity, to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, and its happy adaptation to the cure of all the distressing diseases for which it is offered; being those incidental to the respectable female, whether married or single, and usually known by the name of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

&c., with all their accompanying evils. (Cancer excepted) no matter how severe, or of how long standing.

That this CATHOLICON is in every way worthy of the confidence of the afflicted as a successful, safe and cheap remedy, is vouched for by the fact of its having received the approbation and liberal patronage of many prominent members of the

MEDICAL FACULTY

in the United States; and also by the voluntary testimonials given in the pamphlets from Ladies and Physicians of the highest respectability, as certified by the most satisfactory authority.

This preparation is not a "cure all," but is intended expressly for the above named complaints, so very distressing in their nature and consequences, and which have heretofore resisted the skill and exertions of the most accomplished Physicians of all countries, to a degree beyond that of perhaps any other malady to which the human family is heir

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet,) are all VEGETABLE, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy.

☞Pamphlets can be had gratis at my Drug Store.

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Jan 12 6m

☞*The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of*

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Writing Papers, Wove and Laid, American and English

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JOSEPH RIMBY, *Late of 88 N. Third St.*
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N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash.

Philadelphia, July 7. 6m

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

M. KOSSUTH AND MR. CLAY.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hand towards two or three gentlemen who were present, "that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to us both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation of and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce. Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference, which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set us the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground, you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people on this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds; we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our people might, and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe; it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent, we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the rulers of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing; and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey; speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or *landwehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr. Clay's conviction of our being unable to affect anything in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality, and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

Kossuth, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears, he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's lifetime, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country: the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupilage; to portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like a low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the old Statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

Pennsylvania and the Maine Liquor Law.—An immense meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to urge the adoption of a law similar to the one in Maine, against selling intoxicating drinks. We notice that Judge Allison, in his charge to the grand jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that city on Monday, also strongly urged the adoption of some such law in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Maine Liquor Law is quite popular in Western New York. Petitions signed by great numbers of persons in all the counties of that district are being sent up to the Legislature for the enactment of the law. In nine counties 46,000 signatures were appended to these petitions.

Reception of Granville Penn.—The authorities of Philadelphia gave an appropriate reception on Monday to Granville John Penn, great grand-son of William Penn. He is said to be an exceedingly pleasant English gentleman of about fifty years of age, and in reply to the address of welcome of Mayor Gilpin, made a handsome and feeling speech, thanking the authorities for their warm welcome, and the citizens for their kind and generous hospitality. The ceremony took place at Independence Hall, where he was introduced to a large number of citizens.

Great Loss of Specie.—On Saturday evening, a keg, containing five thousand Mexican dollars, burst while being hoisted on board the Havre packet ship St. Nicholas at New York, and the whole contents fell into the dock and sunk to the bottom, a depth of twenty-six feet. Divers, clothed in India rubber, have endeavored in vain to recover the lost treasure. A mud machine is to be tried as a last resort.

Attempt to Burn Jail.—Frederick Stouffer[?], the notorious robber and burglar, attempted to burn the jail at Martinsburg, Va., on Saturday week. Fortunately he was discovered in time to prevent his escape or the destruction of the building.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Monday, February 9th, 1852.

Our late townsman, Dr. D. GILBERT, has been appointed by Gov. Bigler, Port Physician at Philadelphia. We congratulate him upon the deserved favor he has found with the Executive, and feel confident he will discharge the duties of the station with skill, efficiency and courtesy.—We regret much, however, to lose him and his interesting family from our midst.

Death of Dr. McConaughy.

We mentioned, last week, the dangerous illness of this eminent divine. It is now our painful duty to announce his death, which took place on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., at his residence in Washington, Pa. He preached about ten days previously to his death. He was attacked by a severe cold, which in a few days prostrated him beyond all human efforts to relieve; and he sunk under its virulence. He was in his 77th year. He commenced his regular ministry here in 1800, and continued in this pastoral charge until he was called to the Presidency of Washington College.—We need not speak his eulogy, for his memory is dear to the hearts of all who ever knew him. An appropriate obituary of this venerable Father in the Church will no doubt be prepared by some one qualified for the task.

We observe by the Lancaster papers, that Mr. B. HERR, carriage-maker, near this place, was arrested in that city a few days ago, on the charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Lancaster Bank. He has been admitted to bail, and it is to be hoped that the matter may have originated in some mistake.

There has been very little of interest done in either House of Congress, nor in our State Legislature. In the former bodies, every thing now appears to be turning upon President-making, or attempts to make political capital for aspirants; and in the latter local business appears to take up all their time as yet.

JAMES KEENAN, Esq. of Westmoreland county, has been appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Bigler.

Christian Kieffer (whig) was elected Mayor of Lancaster on Thursday last, beating Maj. F. Hambright (dem.) 160 votes. This is something *new* for Lancaster.

Kossuth has been at Cleveland, and was received with great enthusiasm. On Wednesday evening, he reached Columbus; and the same enthusiasm was manifested there. There was a torch-light procession, and several public buildings were illuminated. He addressed the people at several stopping places on the route from Cleveland to Columbus. He appears to carry away the minds of the people wherever he goes—but when he leaves, the "sober, second thought" brings them back again to calm reflection upon the consequences of "Intervention," and their enthusiasm subsides.

Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, it is said, is about to remove all the State office-holders, (although they belong to the "Democracy,") upon the principle of "rotation in office." This has occasioned great consternation among the present office-holders.

The Coroner at Philadelphia held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of a child 3 years old, in Southwark, who died from want of medical attendance. He states that this is the *third* child of the same family that he has held inquests upon within the last three weeks, all dying without medical attendance!

Petitions signed by 300,000 citizens of New York, in favor of the Maine liquor law being applied to New York, have been presented to the Legislature of that State, and one petition against it signed by 60.—The liquor-dealers of the city, however, have called a meeting to organize an opposition. Petitions of the same kind, numerously signed, are pouring into the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Last night week, the barn on the premises of Benjamin Hayes, near Doe Run, Chester county, was fired by an incendiary, and destroyed, together with about 300 bushels of wheat, 500 of oats, &c. The horses and cattle were rescued. There was no insurance. During the excitement of the fire, and while all the family were out at the barn, some scoundrel or scoundrels entered the house and stole $1,000 in money. This, no doubt, was the design of the incendiaries when they fired the building. On Monday last a colored man was arrested in Philadelphia, who confessed to the arson and robbery. $300 were found in his boots. It is thought he had two accomplices, as two men were seen with him on the road.

Several frame houses were destroyed by fire in Philadelphia on the morning of the 1st inst., and in one of them an interesting child of Mr. J. Allison was suffocated to death. Several of the occupants escaped from the windows; and a servant girl named Ellen McDermott, fell from a third story window, the stairs being in flames, and all escape in that direction being cut off. She broke her shoulder and [illegible] jawbone[?].

Small Notes.

A bill was reported in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, to repeal the 48th section of the Banking Law of 1850, so as to allow the small notes of the Banks of other States to circulate in this State.

A bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, authorizing the laying out of a State road from Deardorff's mill, in Adams county, to near Weiglestown, in York county.

The steamer Washington sailed on Saturday week from New York for England with 21 passengers and about $200,000 in specie!

More!—The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 35 passengers, and $152,700 in American gold!

Kossuth and Mr. Clay.—We publish this morning, from the National Intelligencer, the authorized account of the interview between Mr. Clay and Kossuth, and we are sure, remarks the Baltimore American, we need say nothing to direct the attention of our readers to an article possessed of so high a degree of interest. It will be read with that attention which is due to the distinguished character of the individuals concerned; to the eloquence and forcible terseness with which the views of Mr. Clay on the subject of intervention are presented; and, above all, to the impressively solemn circumstances under which the interview took place. We commend to the consideration of all the remarks of Mr. Clay as setting forth most convincingly the true mission of the American Republic, and exposing the utter futility of the schemes of intervention which have found so eloquent a propagandist in Kossuth.

The bill of Kossuth and suite, at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, during the short time they remained there, amounted to $4,500. It was paid by the Government.

Gov. Bigler has pardoned George Alberti, a Marylander, who was convicted some time ago of kidnapping, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A very spirited election took place at Philadelphia on Monday last, for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The object of what was called the "Reform Ticket," was to oust Col. Patterson and Mr. Merrick from the Board, and substitute J. Edgar Thompson, the present Engineer, as President. The difficulty arose in part from a disagreement between the former President, and Mr. Haupt, the present superintendent. The number of persons who voted was 1958, and the shares voted for 52,700. The "Reform" ticket prevailed by over 8,000 majority—so that there will be a change in the Directory.

On Tuesday, J. Edgar Thompson was elected President, and Job R. Tyson solicitor, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

A man named Jonas P. Levy, has been arrested at New York, at the instance of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, for holding unlawful communication with the President of Mexico, to prevent the ratification between the United States and Mexico of the Tehuantepec treaty. An indictment was granted against him by the Grand Jury at Washington, and he was taken to that city on Monday. If the charge is sustained, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and an imprisonment of not less than six months, nor more than three years. He has since been admitted to bail.

An elderly lady in Coventry township, Chester county, named Fisher, was so severely burned on Saturday week as to cause her death. In passing a hot stove, her shawl accidentally caught fire, and the family being absent from the room, it was not extinguished in time to save life.

A man named Charles Curtis, was tried at Great Falls, N. Y. on Friday last, for incendiarism, found guilty, and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. He has a pleasant prospect before him!

Judge Geo. W. Barton, formerly of Philadelphia, disappeared from his hotel in San Francisco, on Christmas evening, and his whereabouts had not been ascertained when the last steamer sailed. He had been temporarily insane, and was seen on Christmas night, rushing down to the wharf. [P. S. He has since returned.]

There were 75,000 copies of Harper's Magazine issued for February, and it is stated the whole edition was sold the first week.

Partridges.—The York (Pa.) Free Press states that the sportsmen of that place have from eight hundred to one thousand partridges cooped, which they purpose letting loose again in the spring, in order that they may not become entirely extinct in that region of country.

The death of the Rev. J. D. Tyler, Principal of the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, is announced by the Richmond Republican. He was a ripe scholar, a vigorous and polished writer, and had greatly distinguished himself by the zeal and practical benevolence which animated his efforts for the promotion of the education of the deaf and dumb.

Madam doctors are soon likely to have up their signs at every corner. In addition to the large demonstration in Philadelphia, we see that [illegible] lectures at the Homœopathic College of Pittsburg.

Sudden Death.

On Friday last, the back building of Mr. Motter, in Emmittsburg, took fire, and was partially consumed, without much loss, we understand. We regret to learn, however, that a widow lady, Mrs. HAHN, living near, who hurried to see the fire, on her return, fell down dead in the street, from fright and exhaustion!

The special election in Frederick county, Md., on Wednesday last, for a member of the House of Delegates, has resulted in the choice of McElfresh, (dem.) by a small majority.

On Friday afternoon, at Washington, a *fight* took place between Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, and Senator Borland, during which the Senator fractured the Superintendent's nose. Several Senators and others then interfered and prevented further difficulty.

Jenny Lind Married.

On Thursday last, Jenny Lind was married, at Boston, to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, who has performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

Cuban Prisoners Released.

The steamer Humboldt, which arrived at New York on Thursday, brings intelligence that 92 of the Cuban invaders had been liberated by the Queen of Spain, and would sail for the U. States about the 1st of February.

The steamer Humboldt, just arrived, brings a cargo of French goods, valued at *two millions of dollars!* This will take more specie out to France, to pay for them.

It will be recollected that at the election for Senators in Washington county, Md., last fall, there was a tie between the Whig and Democratic candidates. A special election was held on Wednesday last, to fill the vacancy. The contest was a warm and animated one; and resulted in the election of the Whig candidate (Mr. French) by a majority of 47 over Mr. Alvey, dem. This makes a *tie* between the two parties in the Senate of Maryland for the next two years.

During the election at Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, Mr. George W. Van Lear and Mr. John E. Schnebly, who were old friends, met at the polls, when Mr. Van Lear, in a sportive way, snatched Mr. Schnebly's ticket from him, whereupon Mr. S. struck Mr. Van Lear a severe blow with the loaded end of a wagon whip, when Van Lear immediately apologized and said he meant no harm, but this did not satisfy Schnebly, and he again struck him several blows, whereupon Van Lear drew a knife and inflicted two or three serious and dangerous wounds in his breast and abdomen, from which it is feared he will not recover. Mr. Van Lear was immediately arrested and committed, bail being refused in consequence of the dangerous nature of the wounds.

There was quite a scene in the Democratic County Convention at Philadelphia on Thursday night. They were electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate a President. Both Cass and Buchanan carried at different times during the Convention, and the result is in a beautiful state of confusion. In the melee, the whole skirt of the presiding officer, who was getting out of a back window, was taken off. It is said that the members of the Convention, when elected, were principally Buchananites, but dissatisfaction at the Governor's appointments is believed to have changed their views.

Samuel Williams, the colored man who was tried last week at Philadelphia for giving notice to the fugitive slaves about Christiana, of the coming of the officers, which led to the murder and riot there, was acquitted on Thursday by the jury.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt a few days ago in South Carolina and Tennessee.

Atlantic Ocean.—The Sag Harbor Corrector, of the 28th, has the following in relation to the recent severe weather in that region:—

"During the late remarkable severe weather, we have been told, that the Atlantic Ocean, on the South side of the island, has been frozen—some say one mile out, others even five miles out, while others affirm that nothing but ice can be seen as far as the eye can reach! One thing is certain, which may further this assertion, which is that this island has been a constant ice-shore that has kept the sea down, thus giving it an unusual chance to freeze."

Evading the Maine Liquor Law.—Some ingenious devices are adopted in Maine to evade the stringent liquor law of that State. A few days ago a coffin, at first supposed to contain the remains of some deceased person, was carried through the streets in Portland, but the suspicions of the police being excited, it was opened, and lo! it was found to be full of bottles of whiskey, which were immediately confiscated. It is said a wag, who saw the operation, remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin in this case contained not the *body* but the *spirit*.

Fight in the Cherokee Nation.—The Fort Smith Herald gives an account of an encounter with four Seminole Indians, returning from Texas with whiskey, to be sold in the Creek nation, and a party of the Chickasaw Light Horse, ordered out to stop the traffic by Col. Harper, the Chickasaw agent. During the conflict, Chu-chukey[?], captain of the Light Horse, killed one of the Seminoles with a knife, after which he was himself shot through the head by a Seminole, who is yet at large; but a formidable posse has been sent for him.

The Temperance Movement.

In all quarters East of us, we hear of movements for adopting the rigid Maine liquor law. In view of these movements, the question naturally suggests itself as to how the thing will work—out of Maine; for there we know that notwithstanding the various, and curious, and ingenious devices resorted to for the law's evasion, the sturdy morality and heroic self denial of a majority of the people, enable the authorities to enforce the penalties for its violation. This speaks much for the integrity of the people. They are only true to themselves in having its provisions enforced—for it is presumable that had not public opinion in the first place called for the law, it could never have been passed. Thus, then, we take it for granted that wherever the law may be adopted, it will work well, as a matter of course.

By this Maine law, no spirituous liquor is allowed to be sold, or even kept in the State, except by certain parties whom the authorities shall designate, and then only in a limited quantity for medicinal purposes. It is consequently generally only in the hands of the apothecaries. The penalties for violating the law are very severe, and one of them quite effectual for saving the people from the evil effects of the "ardent," for whenever any is found, it is immediately seized and destroyed. The other penalties, are fine and imprisonment under various circumstances.—*Balt. Sun.*

Judge THOMPSON, of Lancaster, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the late Court of Quarter Sessions there, gave notice that he would grant license to no landlord who would open his bar to sell liquor on the Sabbath. He also instructed the Constables that the Court would require them to report, at each term, the names of all landlords so offending.

Where's the Money?—This question is frequently asked by the many who feel the "pressure of the times." An answer may be found in the fact that the Bank of England now contains $86,500,000, and the Bank of France $113,500,000. How this large amount of coin got there may be seen by referring to the record of specie shipments from this country in the past two years, to pay for goods of foreign manufacture, which, under our present democratic, anti-protective tariff, are sent in from Europe to take the place of those that ought to have been manufactured by our poor and needy laborers and operatives, who then would have been fed by our own farmers, and furnished a good home market for their wheat. But for the sake of "the party" this deplorable condition of things had to be produced, and must be suffered till the people throw off party shackles, and demand a change.

The Public Works.—There are various movements in the Legislature respecting the manner in which our public works have been managed, which evidently squint at the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other system, simpler and more efficient in its operation, and more directly accountable to the Legislature. Mr. Muhlenberg, of the Senate, it is said, has the matter in charge.

Sympathy for the sick usually expresses itself by a recommendation of a medicine. Mr. Clay, during his illness, has been constantly receiving boxes of pills, bottles and packages from all parts of the country, each recommended as a sovereign cure.

Leap Year.—The ladies of Northfield, Mass., and vicinity, availing themselves of the privileges of leap year, gave a ball on Friday night last, inviting the beaux, waiting on them to the ball, and paying the fiddler. An interesting question has been asked, viz: whether leap year commences on the 1st of January, or the 29th of February? The Northfield ladies are evidently in favor of the first date.

Destructive Fire.—About $40,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Cairo, Ill., on the 21st ult. Among the buildings burnt were the Post office, Railroad House, Miller House, European House, Cairo Chapel, J. J. Button's residence, and B. S. Harrell's store and residence.

The Catholic Prelates of Canada have promulgated a "bull," forbidding the ladies from indulging in their favorite amusement of waltzing and dancing. This is a terrible deprivation to the gay and fair Canadians. Excommunication is the penalty for continued disobedience.

Sudden Death in a Church.—On Thursday night last, the Rev. T. L. Skinner, an old Presbyterian Minister, 84 years old, went to Dr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., to hear a lecture on the Pilgrim Fathers. After he had been seated a few minutes, he suddenly inclined forward, and, not stirring, he was lifted up and found to be quite dead. It is supposed that the cause of death was disease of the heart.—Mr. Skinner was a native of Connecticut, but has been for many years a resident of Frostburg, Allegheny county, Maryland, which place he left last spring and took up his residence at Brooklyn. He was a man much respected.

Strange and Fatal Accident.—A young Irish girl was killed at New Orleans on the 20th ult., by the accidental explosion of a stove boiler. The boiler was in a kitchen range, under which the girl had made a fire a short time previous to the accident, and [illegible] steam which was generated, the explosion took place. A fragment of the boiler struck off all the front portion of the poor girl's head, and death was, of course, almost immediate.

Interesting from Europe.

The steamer Niagara, which sailed for Liverpool on the 17th ultimo for New York, put into Halifax on Thursday, in consequence of having exhausted her supply of coal during a very tempestuous passage.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this arrival, and communicated to us through the Telegraph, is what relates to the new constitution of France, which had just been published at Paris. From the summary of its provisions forwarded to us, it appears that President Bonaparte is to be the responsible Governor of the Nation for ten years; justice is to be dispensed in his name; he has the initiative of all laws, and the right to grant pardons; is the commander of the land and sea forces; can declare war and make treaties; is to appoint all public functionaries; and all who accept public stations are required to take an oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President. In case of his death the Senate is to convoke the nation for a new election, the President being entitled, however, by a secret deed, to designate such citizens as merit the confidence of the people. So much for the Republic of France! This Constitution, it is said, does not give general satisfaction.

The news heretofore communicated by our London correspondent, that Napoleon is about to be married to a Swedish Princess, is confirmed.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the removal of proscribed persons, who are to be sent to Cayenne. Amongst them are some of the most eminent members of the Council of State and several Editors of Newspapers.

A decree has been issued sequestrating the property of absconding insurgents.

A quantity of arms have been surrendered to the public authorities, in execution of the decree dissolving the national guards.

No news is reported from England, and nothing from other parts of the Continent, except that the Danish Government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia respecting the Duchies. It is stated also that the Charge of the United States and the Turkish Ambassador were not invited to a late banquet given in Vienna by the first officer of the Crown.

The pamphlet on Colonization, from the pen of James G. Birney, the Abolitionist, has not yet reached us, but we find a notice of it in the Philadelphia Bulletin, which indicates its character. It comprises "an examination into the case of Strader et al. vs. Graham, recently decided in the U. S. Supreme Court, and concludes with an address to the Free Colored People of the U. States, advising them to emigrate to Liberia. The point of special interest in the pamphlet, is the advice to the free colored people to emigrate to Liberia. He points out forcibly the necessity for their going somewhere, before long, owing to the stringent enactments of the various free States, excluding them from their territories. He contends that the state of things which rendered their presence here an encouragement to their enslaved brethren has passed away; that their presence can be of no service; that by remaining, they will only destroy themselves; that "superiority on the part of the whites will always be vaunted over them," and that "as a class, inferiority will always be acknowledged" by the blacks. Having shown the necessity of their going somewhere, he then considers the various countries opened to them—Canada, the British West Indies and Liberia. He gives various strong objections to the two first and concludes by warmly recommending them to go to Liberia."

Destruction of the State House at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, FEBRUARY 1.—The old State House was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate Chamber about 3½ o'clock, and before the flames could be reached the heat had become so intense as to drive the firemen and others to such a distance as to render all efforts to save the building unavailing. The desk of the Clerk of the House was saved, together with most of the valuable papers of the body, but everything else was destroyed.

Ohio State Capitol.—The Ohio State House, which was burned on Sunday, was an old building. A new and magnificent Capitol is in progress of erection. It will be, next to the Capitol at Washington, the finest in the Union. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers 55,936 square feet. Last year $90,383 were expended on it, and this year an additional appropriation of from $250,000 to $300,000 is asked for.

Conflagration at Brandon, Mississippi.—An extra of the Brandon Republican informs us that a fire occurred in that place on the night of the 20th ultimo, which destroyed thirty five houses, embracing two-thirds of the business part of the place, and involving in heavy loss some of its most enterprising citizens. Amongst the buildings destroyed was that which was formerly known as the Brandon Bank, and lately occupied as the Court house. Most of the county records and papers were saved.—The office of the Brandon Republican was also destroyed, but its Editor promises to obtain a new outfit, and commence the publication of his paper as soon as possible.—The loss in buildings is carefully stated at $44,500 and in goods and merchandise at $161,000.

Awful Explosion—Seven Persons Killed and Wounded.—The most distressing accident that ever happened in this section, took place in the town of Palmyra, about five miles from this village, on the morning of the 20th Jan. The morning was very cold, the thermometer standing at 10 deg. below zero at six o'clock. Messrs. Harrison and Wm. H. Roe, the lessees of the mill, Jerome Bowen, Philip Wolever, Hamlin Sornburger, Richard Caswell, and Ezra Bartrum, were in the mill at the time of the explosion. Roe, Bowen, Bartrum and Wolever, were killed instantly, and Caswell and Sornburger were dreadfully injured, so that the latter died on Thursday, and the life of the former is despaired of. And Mr. Harrison severely injured.

The force of the explosion must have been tremendous. We visited the scene of disaster on Wednesday, and the sights of destruction were awful. The mill, which was built of uncommonly heavy timber, and [illegible] was utterly demolished. The explosion was, of course, caused by the [illegible] of the water in the boiler, and the formation of an explosive gas. The mill was owned, we believe, by Volney Spalding and Mr. Harrison, one of the wounded.—*Adrian (Mich.) Expositor.*

Horrible Discovery—Unparalleled Murder.

We learn from the Philadelphia papers that on Friday afternoon week, about half-past 4 o'clock, the District of Richmond was the scene of the most intense excitement, caused by the finding of what is supposed to have the body of Jacob Lehman, aged 17 years, son of Aaron Lehman, a German Jew pedler, who resides at No. 497 N. Seventh street, near Franklin, Penn District. The boy has been missing since the 8th of January, upon which occasion his father sent him out to dispose of a lot of jewelry, valued at some $200. From that period up to Friday evening, all traces of his whereabouts have been unknown.—The North American says:

About 4½ o'clock, on Friday afternoon, some little girls, who were playing near the coal wharf No. 14, just above the iron works of Messrs. I. P. Morris, discovered frozen in the ice in the flats, or the river at that point, three sacks, close together.—These children informed four young men who were chopping wood on the shore, and they cut out the bags with their axes.—They partially opened the sacks, when portions of human remains became visible.

The suspicion at once flashed upon their minds, in consequence of recent rumored apprehensions as to the fate of the missing pedler boy, Jacob Lehman, that his body had been brought to light. Hundreds of spectators soon collected, and all arrived at the same conclusion.

A messenger was dispatched to Kensington for Dr. Goldsmith, the coroner, and by the time that functionary reached the scene, not less than 1,500 persons were assembled. There was the greatest excitement, and an universal feeling of horror prevailed.

The sacks were removed to the hotel of Captain George McCullen, on Richmond street, near Huntingden, where a jury of inquest was impanneled.

Upon examining the sacks a most bloody and horrible spectacle was presented. The sight, indeed, was appalling. The stoutest nerves could not view it without a shudder, and the bare thought of it caused the warm blood to run cold, and the heart to sicken.

In one sack was a head, and legs and feet; in another a thorax, arms and hands, with the viscera of the chest; and in the third the lower portion of the trunk, and the hips and thigh, with the viscera of the abdominal region. The portions of the body in the different sacks were, with parts of the clothing of the deceased, fixed and tied together, so as to occupy the least space.

The head had been severed from the trunk, the body hewn in twain, the legs chopped off at the knees, and the feet partly cut from the legs, at the ankles, so that they might bend upwards. There had also been an attempt to cut the thorax in two lengthwise. On the top of the head were two frightful wounds, fracturing the skull. The nose was likewise broken, and the eyes blackened.

On putting the mutilated parts of the body together, and laying the whole out in the coroner's ice-box, they formed the perfect corpse of a youth about 17 years old—the exact age of the lad, Lehman. The hair was like his. The body, furthermore, corresponded to his in size, height, and general appearance. The clothing, too, was of the same description as his. Indeed, no doubt whatever remained that the corpse was that of young Lehman.

The clothing was cut and torn into fragments, and all the buttons were removed from the great-coat. Around the pieces of the body, both inside and outside of the sacks, were geese wings and feathers. In each sack was a heavy paving stone.

The coroner went into a thorough and rigid investigation of the foul homicide, carefully conducting the proceedings in order to preserve the ends of justice, in the best manner.

There has never been a parallel to this monstrous homicide in the annals of crime in Philadelphia. It even exceeds in atrocity the murder of the Bartel family, in Roxborough.

The proof of the identity of the body was complete, and the family of Mr. Lehman, who are plunged in the deepest distress, are fully satisfied that the mutilated remains are those of the missing boy. The Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Church to which they belonged, was called in to examine the body with a view to discovering the peculiar mark of the race. It was discovered.

☞There is strong circumstantial evidence against three Frenchmen who occupied a house in the vicinity of the place where the remains of young Lehman were found. The deceased was last seen entering that house. Before moving away these men sold their goods and a quantity of geese feathers resembling those found in the sacks with the remains. A shirt, with several rings, and a portion of a small box belonging to young Lehman, were found in the cess-pool of the house. The police are on their track.

Extensive Counterfeiting Operations.—Mr. Hayman, Deputy U. S. Marshal, returned to Cincinnati on Thursday last, after an unsuccessful pursuit after a man named Robert Neal, charged with carrying on extensive counterfeiting operations, at Mount Carmel, Ohio. Neal is a man of property, and by profession a lithographic and steel plate printer. It is estimated that during the last few years he has counterfeited $100,000 on the State Banks of Ohio and Indiana, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky. In fact, it is believed he has issued nearly all the counterfeit money on those banks that has flooded the country for several years. He has heretofore been above suspicion, but was finally detected through a man in his employ. He was traced as far as New York, where it is supposed he took passage for Europe.

The Venerable Dr. Nott.—The 98th anniversary of Rev. Dr. Nott's birth was observed by a numerous company of parishioners and friends, at his house in Franklin, Ct., on the 23d ult. There were 150 persons present, whose overflowing baskets of rich provisions, &c., showed the abiding esteem in which the people hold their venerated pastor. The aged divine, trembling under the blasts of 98 winters, leaning on the arm of his grand-daughter, stood at the end of the long table groaning under the weight of tempting eatables, tastefully arranged, and invoked the blessing of God in appropriate terms. He also led in prayer near the close of the pleasant cheerful interview. The entertainment finally wound up with singing. The Doctor's bodily health is still good, though now the oldest pastor in the Union.

England.

The London News of the 12th of January, in alluding to the detention and firing into the steamer Prometheus by the commander of the Express, says that the British Government will express to the Cabinet at Washington, in frank and manly terms, their regret at the occurrence, and testify in a marked manner their disapprobation of the aggressor's conduct. The matter may therefore be regarded as settled.

Parliament will be opened on the 3d of February by the Queen in person.

France.

The President of France has issued a decree dissolving the National Guards, but states that they will be re-organized when the Government may deem it necessary for the maintenance of public order. In such case the President will appoint the Commandant, Colonels, and Lieutenant Colonels.

It is still expected that Louis Napoleon will declare himself Emperor, but it is felt that such a step will not add to the despotic power he at present exercises.

A large number of prisoners are being shipped from Bristol to the pestilent swamps of Cayenne.

A decree has been issued banishing Victor Hugo and six hundred and twenty Representatives from the territory of France, Algeria, and the Colonies. The same decree orders the removal of Generals Changanier, Lamoriciere, and Bedeau, and M. Thiers, M. Girardin, and twelve others, temporarily from France and Algiera, for reasons of public security. The Generals have been released from the fortress of Ham and escorted to the frontiers.

Arrests continue to be made in all parts of France, and there was a virtual reign of terror.

The French funds have fallen considerably.

Russia.—Rev. Dr. Baird in his lecture at Newark, on Monday evening, said that Russia had a total population of 67,000,000—of which 54,000,000 are in Europe. Of the whole number 48,000,000 are serfs; 20,000,000 belong the Emperor. They are sold with the lands. There are no serfs in Poland or in Finland. The design of the present Emperor is to abolish serfdom, and the lecturer remarked that if he lived 30 years, he would do it, and added, that if he accomplished that, humanity would pardon many of his bad deeds. The army of Russia consists of 1,000,000 men, who are generally ignorant, and in perfect subordination. The revenue is $130,000,000, and the debt is $600,000,000.

Thanksgiving Day in the Sandwich Islands.—The King of the Sandwich Islands, it appears, has adopted the good old New England custom, now so universally observed all over the United States, of observing one day in the year as thanksgiving day.—The 18th of December last was set apart for this purpose, by King Kamehameha, in a well-written proclamation.

The Arctic Search.—Commander Wilkes, in a letter to the Intelligencer, expresses his opinion that search for Sir John Franklin should not be made in vessels; for the very good reason, that if vessels could get in to where he is supposed to be, Sir John could just as easily get out. He considers the only and true course is a thorough exploration over the ice by sledges or boats, making the advance in all directions, under a well organized system, and on a regular base of operations, but particularly to the westward from Wellington Channel, where his trail has been struck.

Death of a Remarkable Man in Nova Scotia.—At Shipharbor, on the 29th of December, died Mr. Daniel Weekes, in the 117th year of his age. Mr. Weekes was born in Long Island on the 3d of December, 1735, and served in the British army in which Wolfe fell, Sept. 12th, 1758, at which time he was 23 years old. He adhered to the royal cause at the time of the Revolution, and received a grant of land at Shipharbor, on which he has since settled. He brought up a family of 21 children, whose offspring to the third and fourth generation are settled around him, and scattered in many parts of the world, numbering several hundreds. In 1838 he enjoyed his second sight, and up to a couple of years ago, went daily bareheaded into the woods to cut wood and timber, an occupation he preferred above all others.

☞The quickest passage ever made between San Francisco and New York, was by the passengers who came in the "Cherokee" on the 16th ult. The time occupied was 26 days and 11 hours! The run of the steamer "Golden Gate," from San Francisco to Panama, was made in the incredibly short time of 6 days: the distance being 3,500 miles, or an average of 292 miles a day, or 12½ for every hour through the whole distance!

Attempted Suicide in Court.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, that in the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday last, the jury in the case of John Ackley, a colored man, charged with killing Garnet Smith, also colored, last July, returned into court with a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Hardly had the verdict been announced by the clerk, before the prisoner drew a dirk knife from his pocket, and stabbed himself twice in the left breast. He was instantly seized by the bystanders, and after much trouble the knife was taken from him. The wounds were deep, but not dangerous. Quite an excitement was created in the court room by the occurrence.

Free Negroes in Virginia.—A proposition is on foot, and will shortly be introduced into the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the removal of free negroes from the State. This is the tendency of things in the slave States and in the free. One of the most distinguished statesmen of Virginia, said a few days ago, that he could have carried the abolition of slavery in the State, had it not been for the abolitionists of the North. We believe, and we can prove, that the abolitionists are responsible for the perpetuation of slavery in this country. If it be the worst of all evils, as they say it is, they have a sad account to give.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Pay of Jurors in New York.—According to the regulations of the jury system in New York, the sum of twelve and a half cents is all that is allowed jurors in any case, no matter how long or short a time it occupies. The jurors in the Forest Divorce case were paid, *for thirty-four days' labor and confinement,* only this pitiful sum.

☞However little we have to do, let us do that little well.

Right of Manure.

☞The Supreme Court of this State, Judge Lewis delivering the opinion, has decided an interesting case. The Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county instructed the jury in the case that if they believed "that the defendant was the tenant of the plaintiff, and rented the land of him *for farming purposes,* and the manure was made upon the land in the ordinary course of farming, and was heaped up in the yard, and the defendant, about the time his lease was to expire, took the manure (now the subject of controversy,) and hauled it away, without the consent of the plaintiff, when there was no authority given by the lease to do so, the action can be sustained, and the plaintiff will be entitled to recover the value of the manure that was in this manner taken, and carried away." An appeal was taken, and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision.

☞The Supreme Court of this State has recently decided that the school law is constitutional. Certain school directors in Lowhill township, Lehigh county, refused to obey that part of the law which required them to open common schools in non-accepting districts. The Court below removed them from office on that account. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, who have affirmed the decision of the lower court.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—We copy the following from the Princeton (Ky.) Republican of the 17th ult.:

On the 20th ultimo, a negro woman, belonging to Mr. J. W. Harpending, of this county, got lost in the woods. Circumstances induced Mr. H to believe that she had been stolen, and he accordingly gave up the idea he had formed of searching the woods for her, came to town, and had some hand-bills struck, offering a reward for the stolen property; since which time he has heard nothing from her, until last Sabbath, the 11th inst., when some boys, who were rabbit hunting, found her, apparently dead.—They went back home, and informed some gentlemen of the fact, and Messrs. B. W. Harpending, E. P. George, and one or two others went in search of her. They found her almost entirely imbedded in the snow, and supposed, as a matter of course, that she was dead. One or two of the party started for a slide, and the others struck up a fire to await their return. Before they returned, however, one gentleman touched her with his cane, to see if decomposition had taken place, when, to his astonishment, she slightly moved her head. This led to further examination; finally they roused the negro, who was, in a short time after the usual remedies having been resorted to, able to converse with them. She stated that she had eat or drank nothing but snow since she left home, that she had seen no fire or no person, but had been out in the weather all the time. From the time she was lost until the time she was found was *fourteen days.* The weather had been extraordinarily cold, and when she was found the snow was eight inches deep. The negro is in a fair way of recovery, as every pains was taken with her. Mr. H tells us she will escape with the loss of one foot.—The negro when lost was very fleshy; when found she was the most emaciated creature perhaps ever seen alive. The facts can be substantiated by the testimony of some of the most respectable men of our county.

Remarkably Cool and Self-Possessed.—Saturday evening, in the bustle and confusion of landing the passengers, mails and baggage, from the steamer Powhatan, as she lay aground at Aquia Creek, a passenger from South Carolina, fell overboard.—Assistance was offered him; but he declined for the time to avail himself of the tendered aid, saying he must get his hat, which had been blown along the water a little distance off. He struck out in pursuit, overtook and recovered his hat, and then returned to the boat, into which he was helped.—The water was as cold as ice, with a good deal of ice floating upon the surface, and yet this passenger swam off like an expert taking a summer bath! It was decidedly the coolest example of coolness and self-possession we have for a long time heard of. If the gentleman had come from Greenland, it would have seemed to be more natural; but such an act in a son of the sunny South, a citizen of the Palmetto State, is astonishing. We shiver while we write about it.—*Richmond Despatch.*

☞Within the last thirty-two years the American Colonization Society has colonized about ten thousand free colored persons in Liberia. A treaty of amity has been formed with fifty African nations. About eight hundred miles of coast, extending from fifty to one hundred miles into the country, have been purchased and redeemed from the horrors of barbarism; nearly one-half of which has been acquired by treaty and purchase within the last two years, besides the acquisition of a large and valuable eastern territory, during the past year. Colonization has, thereby, peacefully and permanently ejected the African and Brazilian slave trade from over seventeen hundred miles of African coast: from the entire of Liberia; and by treaty stipulations from over nine hundred other miles of coast. A triumph, which England, France and the United States have not been able to accomplish, by their united naval forces, in the last half century! In addition, more than 200,000 native Africans have been brought under the benign influence of civil and Christian institutions.

Free Negroes in Indiana.—In the Indiana Senate, the bill enacting more rigid provisions for the exclusion of mulattoes and negroes from the State, was lost, for want of a constitutional majority in its favor—ayes 23, nays 15. It may be called up again.

Advanced Age.—An old man named Thomas Calhoun died in Philadelphia last week at the advanced age of 101, and a few days previously Mrs. Margaret Strahan, a widow, died in the same city, having completed a century of years. Such instances of longevity are rare.

Bears in New Jersey.—It is stated by persons in Absecom, Atlantic county, that during the present severe winter the farmers in that neighborhood have been greatly annoyed by bears killing and destroying their sheep, swine, cattle, &c.

LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 31.—The ice in the Ohio broke up this morning, and navigation has been resumed. Several steamers have left for New Orleans. Sixteen coal boats were cut by the ice and sunk, causing a loss of $10,000.

Mysterious Death.—On Sunday morning last, says the Easton Argus, a young girl named Mary Hogan, in the neighborhood of South Easton, was found dead in her bed. The following particulars were furnished us in relation to her: On Saturday evening the friends with whom she resided, left for some part of New Jersey on a visit to some friends, and left the girl alone in the house; according to directions, she was engaged in ironing clothes, and a young girl from the neighborhood called in and remained with her until 3 o'clock in the morning. Whilst she was thus employed she heard a noise at the window, and she went out, and in a short time returned to the room as pale as death, whereupon the young girl who was with her interrogated her as to the cause, and she told her that she had seen a friend who had died long since, and told her that she was going to injure her; the girl was very much frightened, and requested her companion to remain with her during the night, who refused and went home, after which she retired, and in the morning, when her friends came home they went to her room to call her, but to their astonishment found her dead. A medical gentleman was immediately called in, but all efforts to restore her were unavailing. We understand that she was buried on Monday morning.—The case is a singular one, and should have been investigated.

A Wife Killing Her Husband's Assailant.—A few days ago, a man named McKimmich, went to the house of John R. Sisk, a neighbor, near Marietta, Ohio, and telling him he intended to kill him, snapped a pistol at his breast three times; finding that it would not go off, he threw him down and commenced beating him over the head with it. Sisk and his wife both cried murder, and finally Mrs. Sisk seized a chair and struck McKimmich over the head, fracturing his skull so badly that he died in a few minutes. The coroner's jury immediately acquitted her.

☞Another steamer sailed from N. York for Europe, with *half a million of dollars* in specie!

V. B. PALMER, is an *Agent* for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

☞Wm. THOMPSON, No. 6, Carroll Hall, Baltimore, is our only authorized Agent in that City, for advertisements and subscriptions to the "SENTINEL." His receipts therefor will be good.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12 to 4 18
Wheat,	88 to 92
Rye,	73 to 74
Corn,	58 to 60
Oats,	38 to 39
Beef Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75
Cloverseed,	4 75 to 5 00

Married,

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr JOHN T. SLENTZ, to Miss ELIZA ANN HERR—both of Cumberland township.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev Mr Scheurer, Mr. MARTIN GROFF, to Miss MARIA HOSTETTER, daughter of Mr. John Hostetter—both of Union township.

Died,

On the 30th ult., Mr. HENRY ECKENRODE, of Tyrone township, aged about 57 years.

On the 30th ult., at the residence of Mr. Joseph Hill, in Tyrone township, Miss MARY HILL, aged about 72 years.

On the 6th inst., Mr MARTIN HILL, of Hamiltonban township, aged about 82 years.

In Brushtown, Adams county, on the 31st ult., LAURA, daughter of Mr. Charles Gubernator, in the 3d year of her age.

On Sunday the 1st inst., in Hamiltonban township, after a lingering illness, Miss SARAH WOLF, daughter of Mr Henry Wolf.

On the 2d ult., near Littlestown, Miss SUSAN E. GREENHOLTZ, aged 17 years 5 months and 9 days.

On the 1st inst., JOHN ALEXANDER, son of Mr Moses Smith, of Franklin township, aged 5 weeks and 1 day.

At Philadelphia, on the 13th ult., Mrs. MARY M. SAYLOR, wife of Mr. William Saylor, and daughter of Mr. Wm McAdams, formerly of Gettysburg, in the 27th year of her age.

FOR RENT,

THE ..., of the subscriber, in Straban township. There is a DWELLING attached to it, which will suit a man of family.—For terms, apply to J. L. NEELY.

Feb. 2. tf

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

THE VERY DESIRABLE

PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

at the North East Corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, with a large yard filled with fine Fruit Trees, &c.—now occupied by Dr. GILBERT'S family.

☞The Property next on Baltimore street also for sale, or the upper rooms to rent. Apply to DOCT. HUBER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9. 3t

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises,

On Saturday the 21st of February, inst., at one o'clock, of said day,

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, adjoining a public alley and lands of David Sweney, James Fitz, the Catholic Church and others, containing 2½ Acres, more or less.

The terms of sale will be made known and attendance given, up on the day of sale, by

JOHN J. KERR,
Guardian of the minor children of Maria McIlhany, dec'd.

Feb. 9. ts

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Eckenrode, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of HENRY ECKENRODE, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, they hereby give notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN ECKENRODE,
PETER A. ECKENRODE, } *Adm'rs.*

Feb. 9. 6t

ATTENTION!

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, on Saturday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock precisely, in winter uniform, with arms and accoutrements in complete order. By order of the Captain,

Feb. 9. GEO. D. EYSTER, O. S.

LARGE HOTEL IN GETTYSBURG, FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday the 26th of February, 1852, on the premises, all that large LOT, and

VALUABLE BRICK

HOTEL,

fronting on West York street, with Large Frame Stabling in the rear, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, and known in the general plan of said Borough as lot No. 74, and now occupied by Mr. John L. Tate. This property will be sold clear of all incumbrances, except the payment of one dollar per annum as quit-rent, to be paid to the proprietors in fee of said Ground rent. Possession to be given on the first of April.

Lot, and large Frame Stable.

Also, will be sold at the same time & place, a part of a larger

LOT OF GROUND,

situate on West-street, in the Borough of Gettysburg, and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the corner of the lot of the Rev. Benjamin Keller on said West street, thence along said West-street north forty-seven feet to an alley, thence along said alley west sixty feet to a lot of Robert Smith and Henry Wasmus, thence by said lot of Smith and Wasmus south forty seven feet to said lot of Rev. Benjamin Keller, thence by said lot of Rev. Benjamin Keller east sixty feet to the corner of the last mentioned lot and place of beginning, and known on the general plan of said Town as lot No. 73, subject to the annual payment of twenty five cents quit-rent, to be paid yearly and every year to the proprietor in fee thereof. On this lot there is erected a large

FRAME STABLE.

☞The sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known on the day of sale.

MARY ANN GRESWOLD.

Feb. 2. ts

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

THE following statement exhibits the amount of Tax on Collateral Inheritances received for the use of the Commonwealth, by W. W. HAMERSLY, Esq., Register of Adams County, during the year ending December 1st, 1851, viz:

Tax Received from the Estate of

John Leppington, dec'd,	$4 05
Deader Smith,	88 60
James Major,	22 05
Robert Douglass,	8 38½
Nicholas Dietrick, (bal)	12½
John Wierman,	5 23
Elizabeth Wilson,	59 60
Charles Delap,	47 92
Jacob Kuhn,	17 20
Peter Eline,	12 77
Nancy Minnigh,	11 78
Joseph Waimbscht,	28 69
Christian Bender,	16 00
John Duncan,	3,613 43
James D. Sweney,	11 50
	$3,917 33
Deduct 5 per ct. for commission,	127 36
Nett amount due State,	$3,749 97

R. G. M'CREARY, *Auditor.*

Feb. 2. 4t

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 2nd day of March next,* viz:

2. The first and final account of Lydia Bear, Administrator of the estate of Levi Bear, deceased.

3. The first account of David Zuck, Guardian of Mary Jane Boyd, minor child of James Boyd.

4. The first and final account of Josiah Baumgartner, Administrator of the estate of James Crabs, deceased, who was Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crabs, deceased.

5. The first and final account of George Baker, Administrator of the estate of Emanuel Urich, deceased.

6. The first account of James Ewing, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Wilson, deceased.

DANIEL PLANK, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 2, 1852. } tc

WHEAT WANTED.

I will take WHEAT at a fair price, delivered at my MILL, in payment for old debts, or in exchange for goods.

☞I will Remove my Store to Sell's Corner in the Spring. GEO. ARNOLD.

Feb. 2. tf

D. & J. CULP, Cabinet and Chair-Makers,

Baltimore Street, a few doors above Fahnestock's Store,

WOULD respectfully beg leave to inform their old customers and the public generally, that they still continue to manufacture, and have constantly on hand a large and elegant assortment of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS,

CENTRE, SIDE, DINING, & BREAKFAST

TABLES,

French, Half French, and Common

BEDSTEADS,

CUPBOARDS & SAFES,

Work, Wash, Candle & Toilet Stands, &c.

ALSO,

SETTEES AND CHAIRS,

of every description—and all other articles of Furniture in the House-keeping line.

COFFINS

made to order, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

☞Thankful for past favors, and with a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

Gettysburg, Feb. 2. 3m

Hats and Caps.

A large assortment, ... including Young Gentlemen's Fashionable SLOUCH HATS, is now opening at the Cheap Store of KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 15.

FARMER WANTED,

ON a Farm close to Taneytown, on shares—cleared land from 40 to 1... Acres. A Farmer with a four-horse Team would be preferred.

EDWARD REMINGTON,
Taneytown, Carroll county, Md.

Jan. ... 4t

NOTICE.

PERSONS knowing themselves to be indebted to me of long standing, will find it to their interest to call and pay up.—otherwise their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

Dec. 22. tf

Printing of every description. Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

A twostory Brick House

with Back Building and Lot of Ground, on Baltimore-street, at present occupied by Rev. R. JOHNSTON. There is a well of water and a cistern at the house; also, a Lot of Ground in the rear of the property, suitable for pasture, on which is a Barn, a Carriage-house, Hog stable, &c.

Application may be made to

MOSES M'CLEAN,
Agent for Rev. Dr. Watson.

Jan. 5.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Valuable Three-Story Brick

DWELLING-HOUSE,

in which my family now resides, in the Borough of Gettysburg. It is one of the best in town, and will be sold or leased on low and accommodating terms. For further information, call on my brother-in-law, Mr. GEORGE SWOPE, in Gettysburg, who is fully authorized to act for me in the premises. Possession given on the 1st of April next.

N. B. There is a perpetual Insurance in one of the best Insurance Companies in the State, the policy for which will be transferred to the purchaser.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

Dec. 1. tf

NOTICE.

Estate of George Borrel, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE BORREL, late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay, and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY BEAMER, *Adm'r.*

Feb. 2. 6t

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted, will please call and settle as the Books must be closed.

The Business will be continued by us under the name and firm of S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS, who, grateful for former patronage, hope for a continuance of it.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 5.

A CARD.

THE undersigned, having removed from Adams County, takes this method of informing those having unfinished professional business in his hands, that the same, with the papers relating thereto, has been placed in the hands of *JAMES G. REED,* Esq. of Gettysburg, whom the undersigned recommends to them as fully worthy of their confidence, both for professional skill and integrity.

DANIEL M. SMYSER.

N. B. I would also earnestly request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to be prepared to make payment on or before the 1st day of April next—at which time I shall be in Gettysburg, for a few days, to close up my business.

Dec. 1. 6t

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Hanover Branch Rail-Road Company.

THE Stockholders of the "Hanover Branch Railroad Company," are hereby notified that they are required to pay

FIVE DOLLARS,

on each share of stock subscribed by them, on or before *the 3d day of March next,* to the undersigned, at the office of the "Hanover Savings Institution."

The Stockholders, residing in Petersburg and vicinity, are authorized to pay their subscriptions to WILLIAM GARDNER, merchant, in Petersburg; those in Littlestown and vicinity, to HENRY SHRIVER, merchant, in Littlestown.

Certificates of Stock, signed by the President and Treasurer, will be left with the above named persons, who will deliver them to the Stockholders.

It is the intention of the Board to require monthly payments of Five Dollars on each share of stock, until all is paid.

By order of the Board.

JACOB FORNEY, *Pres't.*

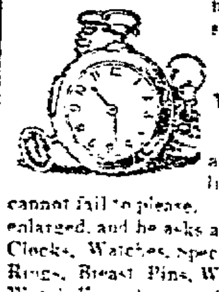
M. E. TRONE, *Treasurer.*

Feb. 2. td

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRAZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine assortment of



CLOCKS,

Watches, Jewelry

SPECTACLES,

and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Watch Keys, &c., to give him a call.

☞Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice, also Spectacle Glasses changed.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

THE "Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," located at Gettysburg, is now in successful operation, and for lowness of rates, economical management of its affairs, and safety in Insurances, challenges comparison with any other similar company. All its operations are conducted under the personal supervision of Managers selected by the Stockholders. The Books of the Company are at all times open to the inspection of those insuring in it. As no traveling agents are employed, persons desiring to insure can make application to either of the Managers, from whom all requisite information can be gained.

☞The Managers are, Samuel Fahnestock, A. R. Stevenson, Geo. Swope and D. A. Buehler, *Gettysburg*; Wm. B. Wilson, *Menallen*; Robert McCurdy, *Cumberland*; Jacob King, *Straban*; Andrew Heintzleman, *Franklin*; A. W. Maginly, *Hamiltonban*; J. L. Noel, *Oxford*; J. Mussel-man, jr., *Liberty*; H. A. Picking, *Reading*; Jacob Griest, *Latimore.*

Nov. 24. tf

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD respectfully informs the public that in addition to the Ready-made Clothing, he carries on the *MERCHANT TAILORING,* and has employed a number of the best Tailors in the county. He will work cheaper than the cheapest.

Gettysburg, Aug. 18.

Ready-made Clothing.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a variety of Ready-made Clothing, embracing Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Monkey Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons; Satin, cloth and fancy vests; all of which will be disposed of at the lowest living rates. Call and see.

CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage with which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

☞All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFIN.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, Dec. 2. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,* in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best Stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more Cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP,

Where the subscribers feeling determined to suit all persons, have also the Parlor, Sexton's Baltimore Air-tight, Peakskell, and Cabinch Cook Stove, and Air-tight and Ten plate Parlor Stoves, of the most beautiful patterns.

The Seyler Ploughs,

which cannot be surpassed for lightness of draught or in the character of their work, are constantly on hand for sale, and in view of the fact that the Mouldboard of these Ploughs is one fourth heavier than that of other ploughs, it is decidedly the cheapest that can be obtained.

☞WITHEROW PLOUGHS and others, Castings for the Woodcock Plough, Wind-mill machinery, Castings and Hollow-ware, with every article usually made at Foundries can be obtained here.

☞Blacksmithing and Shoe Making as usual.

T. WARREN & SON.

Dec. 15. tf

GETTYSBURG MARBLE YARD.

H. & W. D. MEALS

STILL continue the MARBLE CUTTING BUSINESS, at their old stand in Carlisle street, a few doors north of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa., and will furnish every thing in their line, such as

MARBLE MANTLES, TABLE TOPS, Monuments, Tombs & Head Stones,

of the finest and handsomest Italian and Vermont Marble, of which they have just procured a large stock, and feel competent to dress it in a style which cannot but please. The charges too will be as low as the city prices. Orders from a distance promptly executed.

July 28. 6m

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill, " Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
Prof. Stoever, " " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,

Attorney at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him, and to the location of *MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.*

REFERENCES: { Hon. DANIEL M. SMYSER. R. G. HARPER, Esq.

Sept. 29. tf

JAMES G. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

April 10. tf

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South-East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 2. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington.

☞D. M'C. is prepared to attend to the prosecution of claims for BOUNTY LAND to Soldiers of the War of 1812 and others—the selection of *choice lands,* and locating their *Warrants—procuring Patents* and selling *Soldiers' land* to the best advantage.

☞Apply personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 4. tf

Gift Books and Annuals.

KELLER KURTZ is now receiving the best selected and cheapest assortment of these SEASONABLE BOOKS, ever offered to this public.

☞Call and see them, at the Cheap Book Store, in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Dec. 15.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and varied assortment. ☞Call at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner. April 14.

M. KOSSUTH AND MR. CLAY.

The interview between M. Kossuth and Mr. Clay has excited a general interest in the country, and the reports of it hitherto given to the public have been somewhat inaccurate, and, at the best, imperfect.

The company present on the occasion consisted of Senators Cass, Jones, of Tennessee, Mr. Fendall of this city, and the Hon. Presley Ewing, of Kentucky. The last-named gentleman has been induced, at the instance of several persons, and with the consent of Mr. Clay, to give a more extended and careful report of the interview, and especially of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we publish below, and which may be regarded as authentic, having, besides the authority of Mr. Ewing, the sanction of Senator Jones, by whom the report has been examined and approved.

M. Kossuth was introduced by Mr. Cass at about three o'clock.

On being presented to Mr. Clay, who rose to receive him, "Sir," said he, "I thank you for the honor of this interview."

"I beg you to believe," said Mr. Clay, interrupting him, "that it is I who am honored. Will you be pleased to be seated?"

After the mutual interchange of civilities, "I owe you, sir," said Mr. Clay, "an apology for not having acceded before to the desire you were kind enough to intimate more than once, to see me. But really my health has been so feeble that I did not dare to hazard the excitement of so interesting an interview. Besides, sir," he added with some pleasantry, "your wonderful and fascinating eloquence has mesmerized so large a portion of our people, wherever you have gone, and even some of our members of Congress," waving his hand towards two or three gentlemen who were present, "that I feared to come under its influence, lest you might shake my faith in some principles in regard to the foreign policy of this Government which I have long and constantly cherished. And in regard to this matter, you will allow me, I hope, to speak with that sincerity and candor which becomes the interest the subject has for you and for myself, and which is due to as both as the votaries of freedom. I trust you will believe me, too, when I tell you that I entertain ever the liveliest sympathies in every struggle for liberty, in Hungary, and in every country. And in this, I believe, I express the universal sentiment of my countrymen. But, sir, for the sake of my country, you must allow me to protest against the policy you propose to her. Waiving the grave and momentous question of the right of one nation to assume the executive power among nations, for the enforcement of international law, or of the right of the United States to dictate to Russia the character of her relations with the nations around her, let us come at once to the practical consideration of the matter. You tell us yourself, with great truth and propriety, that mere sympathy, or the expression of sympathy, cannot advance your purposes. You require material aid. And indeed it is manifest that the mere declarations of the sympathy of Congress, or of the President, or of the public, would be of little avail, unless we were prepared to enforce those declarations by a resort to arms, and unless other nations could see that preparation and determination upon our part. Well, sir, suppose that war should be the issue of the course you propose to us, could we then effect any thing for you, ourselves, or the cause of liberty? To transport men and arms across the ocean in sufficient numbers and quantities to be effective against Russia and Austria would be impossible. It is a fact which perhaps may not be generally known, that the most imperative reason with Great Britain for the close of her last war with us, was the immense cost of the transportation of and maintenance of forces and the munitions of war on such a distant theatre, and yet she had not perhaps more than thirty thousand men upon this continent at any time. Upon land Russia is invulnerable to us, as we are to her. Upon the ocean, a war between Russia and this country would result in the mutual annoyance to commerce, but probably in little else. I learn recently that her marine is superior to that of any nation in Europe, except perhaps Great Britain. Her ports are few, her commerce limited; while we, on our part, would offer as a prey to her cruisers a rich and extensive commerce. Thus, sir, after effecting nothing in such a war, after abandoning our ancient policy of amity and non-intervention in the affairs of other nations, and thus justifying them in abandoning the terms of forbearance and non-interference, which they have hitherto preserved towards us; after the downfall, perhaps, of the friends of liberal institutions in Europe, her despots, imitating and provoked by our fatal example, may turn upon us in the hour of our weakness and exhaustion, and, with almost equally irresistible force of reason and of arms, they may say to us, 'You have set us the example, you have quit your own to stand on foreign ground, you have abandoned the policy you professed in the day of your weakness, to interfere in the affairs of the people on this continent, in behalf of those principles the supremacy of which you say is necessary to your prosperity, to your existence. We, in our turn, believing that your anarchical doctrines are destructive of, and that monarchical principles are essential to, the peace, security, and happiness of our subjects, will obliterate the bed which has nourished such noxious weeds: we will crush you, as the propagandists of doctrines so destructive of the peace and good order of the world.' The indomitable spirit of our people might, and would be equal to the emergency, and we might remain unsubdued even by so tremendous a combination, but the consequences to us would be terrible enough. You must allow me, sir, to speak thus freely, as I feel deeply, though my opinion may be of little import, as the expression of a dying man.

"Sir, the recent melancholy subversion of the Republican Government of France, and that enlightened nation voluntarily placing its neck under the yoke of despotism, teach us to despair of any present success for liberal institutions in Europe: it gives us an impressive warning not to rely upon others for the vindication of our principles. By the policy to which we have adhered since the days of Washington, we have prospered beyond precedent: we have done more for the cause of liberty in the world than arms could effect; we have shown to other nations the way to greatness and happiness. And if we but continue united as one people, and persevere in the policy which our experience has so clearly and triumphantly vindicated, we may in another quarter of a century furnish an example which the reason of the world cannot resist. But if we should involve ourselves in the tangled web of European politics, in a war in which we could effect nothing; and if in that struggle Hungary should go down, and we should go down with her, where then would be the last hope of the friends of freedom throughout the world? Far better is it for ourselves, for Hungary, and for the cause of liberty, that, adhering to our wise pacific system, and avoiding the distant wars of Europe, we should keep our lamp burning brightly on this western shore, as a light to all nations, than to hazard its utter extinction amid the ruins of fallen or falling republics in Europe."

Throughout Mr. Clay's remarks M. Kossuth listened with the utmost interest and attention; and, indeed, throughout the whole interview he illustrated the rare combination of the profoundest respect without the smallest sacrifice of his personal dignity, exhibiting in all his bearing the most finished and attractive stamp which can be given to the true metal of genius. He did not enter, in his turn, upon a controversy of Mr. Clay's views, but began by stating what he thought the reasons of the repeated failures to establish liberal institutions in France. Education and political information, he said, did not descend very deep into the masses of the French people; as an illustration of which fact he stated that hundreds of thousands, when voting for the first time to elevate Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, thought the old Emperor was still alive and imprisoned, and the vote they then gave would effect his deliverance. He gradually diverted his remarks to the affairs of Hungary, Austria, Russia, and Turkey: speaking of the exaggerated estimate of the strength of Russia; of the strength and weakness of Turkey—her strength, in her immense land force, and especially in her militia, or *landweehr*, as he termed it; her weakness, which was the liability of the assault of Constantinople by sea. And here, apparently in allusion to Mr Clay's conviction of our being unable to affect anything in a European war, he spoke of the material aid which might be rendered Turkey in a war with Russia by a naval force for the protection of her capital. After a series of entertaining and instructive remarks about the condition and prospects of Europe generally, he rose to depart.

Mr. Clay rose and bade him farewell forever, with the utmost cordiality and the kindliest sympathy beaming in his face and suffusing his eye; and grasping Kossuth's hand, he said, "God bless you and your family! God bless your country—may she yet be free!"

Kossuth, apparently overwhelmed by the warm and earnest sympathy thus exhibited for himself, his suffering family and country, profoundly bowing, pressed Mr. Clay's hand to his heart, and replied, in tones of deep emotion, "I thank you, honored sir! I shall pray for you every day that your health may be restored and that God may prolong your life!" Mr. Clay's eyes filled with tears, he again pressed the hand which clasped his own, probably for the last time, but he could say no more.

Thus closed one of the most interesting scenes it has ever been the fortune of the writer to witness. Two such men rarely meet in this world. The one, having finished his destiny, having lived and acted through the better part of his country's lifetime, and with its growing greatness and renown having achieved his own; the sun of his glorious career just going down in unclouded brilliancy, and sending back the rays of its declining glory upon a happy land; the other, still acting, still hoping and fearing, his star just rising amid storms and clouds and darkness; before him, all the vicissitudes of an uncertain future for himself and for his country: the one, like a prophet of old, proclaiming the principles of the fathers of his country, to whom he was shortly to be gathered—those principles, living by which that country had achieved her greatness; the other, like a scholar, listening to catch the words of wisdom, and hear the lessons of experience, which should be treasured up, and which might yet one day profit his country in her pupilage; to portray that scene aright would challenge the skill of the poet and the painter. The writer would rival, too, the art of a Handel and a Hayden, could he transmit to this paper the sweet melancholy cadences of the voice of the Hungarian exile, sounding like a low melancholy wail of the stricken children of freedom; or the trumpet-toned voice of the old Statesman, gathering some of its ancient strength, and ringing almost as full and sonorous as when in days of old its clarion peal sounded its note of cheer and courage to a nation in its triumphal march to glory and to greatness.

Pennsylvania and the Maine Liquor Law.—An immense meeting was held in Philadelphia on Monday evening, to urge the adoption of a law similar to the one in Maine, against selling intoxicating drinks. We notice that Judge Allison, in his charge to the grand jury of the Court of Quarter Sessions of that city on Monday, also strongly urged the adoption of some such law in the State of Pennsylvania.

☞The Maine Liquor Law is quite popular in Western New York. Petitions signed by great numbers of persons in all the counties of that district are being sent up to the Legislature for the enactment of the law. In nine counties 46,000 signatures were appended to those petitions.

Reception of Granville Penn.—The authorities of Philadelphia gave an appropriate reception on Monday to Granville John Penn, great grandson of William Penn. He is said to be an exceedingly pleasant English gentleman, of about fifty years of age, and in reply to the address of welcome of Mayor Gilpin, made a hearty one and telling speech, thanking the authorities for their warm welcome, and the citizens for their kind and generous hospitality. The ceremony took place at Independence Hall, where he was introduced to a large number of citizens.

Great Loss of Specie.—On Saturday evening, a keg, containing five thousand Mexican dollars, burst while being hoisted on board the Havre packet ship St. Nicholas at New York, and the whole contents fell into the dock, and sunk to the bottom, a depth of twenty-six feet. Divers, clothed in India rubber, have endeavored in vain to recover the lost treasure. A mud machine is to be tried as a last resort.

Attempt to Burn Jail.—Frederick Stauffer, the noted as robber and burglar, attempted to burn the jail at Martinsburg, Va., on Saturday week; fortunately he was discovered in time to prevent his escape or the destruction of the building.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 9th, 1852.

☞Our late townsman, Dr. D. GILBERT, has been appointed by Gov. Bigler, Port Physician at Philadelphia. We congratulate him upon the deserved favor he has found with the Executive, and feel confident he will discharge the duties of the station with skill, efficiency and courtesy.—We regret much, however, to lose him and his interesting family from our midst.

Death of Dr. McConaughy.

We mentioned, last week, the dangerous illness of this eminent divine. It is now our painful duty to announce his death, which took place on Thursday evening, the 29th ult., at his residence in Washington, Pa. He preached about ten days previously to his death. He was attacked by a severe cold, which in a few days prostrated him beyond all human efforts to relieve; and he sunk under its virulence. He was in his 77th year. He commenced his regular ministry here in 1800, and continued in this pastoral charge until he was called to the Presidency of Washington College.—We need not speak his eulogy, for his memory is dear to the hearts of all who ever knew him. An appropriate obituary of this venerable Father in the Church will no doubt be prepared by some one qualified for the task.

☞We observe by the Lancaster papers, that Mr. B. HERR, carriage-maker, near this place, was arrested in that city a few days ago, on the charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Lancaster Bank. He has been admitted to bail, and it is to be hoped that the matter may have originated in some mistake.

☞There has been very little of interest done in either House of Congress, nor in our State Legislature. In the former bodies, every thing now appears to be turning upon President-making, or attempts to make political capital for aspirants; and in the latter local business appears to take up all their time as yet.

☞JAMES KEENAN, Esq. of Westmoreland county, has been appointed Adjutant General by Gov. Bigler.

☞Christian Kieffer (whig) was elected Mayor of Lancaster on Thursday last, beating Maj. F Hambright (dem.) 160 votes. This is something *new* for Lancaster.

☞Kossuth has been at Cleveland, and was received with great enthusiasm. On Wednesday evening, he reached Columbus, and the same enthusiasm was manifested there. There was a torch-light procession, and several public buildings were illuminated. He addressed the people at several stopping places on the route from Cleveland to Columbus. He appears to carry away the minds of the people wherever he goes—but when he leaves, the "sober, second thought" brings them back again to calm reflection upon the consequences of "Intervention," and their enthusiasm subsides.

☞Gov. LOWE, of Maryland, it is said, is about to remove all the State office-holders, (although they belong to the "Democracy,") upon the principle of "rotation in office." This has occasioned great consternation among the present office-holders.

☞The Coroner at Philadelphia held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of a child 3 years old, in Southwark, who died from want of medical attendance. He states that this is the *third* child of the same family that he has held inquests upon within the last three weeks, all dying without medical attendance!

☞Petitions signed by 300,000 citizens of New York, in favor of the Maine liquor law being applied to New York, have been presented to the Legislature of that State, and one petition against it signed by 60.—The Liquor dealers of the city, however, have called a meeting to organize an opposition. Petitions of the same kind, numerously signed, are pouring into the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

☞Last night week, the barn on the premises of Benjamin Hayes, near Doe Run, Chester county, was fired by an incendiary, and destroyed, together with about 100 bushels of wheat, 1000 of oats, &c. The horses and cattle were rescued. There was no insurance. During the excitement of the fire, and while all the family were out at the barn, some scoundrel or scoundrels entered the house and stole $1,000 in money. This, no doubt, was the design of the incendiaries when they fired the building. On Monday last a colored man was arrested in Philadelphia, who confessed to the arson and robbery. $300 were found in his boots. It is thought he had two accomplices, as two men were seen with him on the road.

☞Several frame houses were destroyed by fire in Philadelphia on the morning of the 1st inst., and in one of them an interesting child of Mr. J. Allison was suffocated to death. Several of the occupants escaped from the windows; and a servant girl named Ellen McDermott, fell from a third story window, the stairs being in flames, and all escape in that direction being cut off. She broke her shoulder and jawbone.

Small Notes.

A bill was reported in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, to repeal the 48th section of the Banking Law of 1850, so as to allow the small notes of the Banks of other States to circulate in this State.

☞A bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, authorizing the laying out of a State road from Deardorff's mill, in Adams county, to near Weiglestown, in York county.

☞The steamer Washington sailed on Saturday week from New York for England with 21 passengers and about $200,000 in specie!

More!—The steamer Canada sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 35 passengers, and $152,700 in American gold!

Kossuth and Mr. Clay.—We publish this morning, from the National Intelligencer, the authorized account of the interview between Mr. Clay and Kossuth, and we are sure, remarks the Baltimore American, we need say nothing to direct the attention of our readers to an article possessed of so high a degree of interest It will be read with that attention which is due to the distinguished character of the individuals concerned; to the eloquence and forcible terseness with which the views of Mr. Clay on the subject of intervention are presented; and, above all, to the impressively solemn circumstances under which the interview took place. We commend to the consideration of all the remarks of Mr. Clay as setting forth most convincingly the true mission of the American Republic, and exposing the utter futility of the schemes of intervention which have found so eloquent a propagandist in Kossuth.

☞The bill of Kossuth and suite, at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, during the short time they remained there, amounted to $4,500. It was paid by the Government.

☞Gov. Bigler has pardoned George Alberti, a Marylander, who was convicted some time ago of kidnapping, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

☞A very spirited election took place at Philadelphia on Monday last, for directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The object of what was called the "Reform Ticket," was to oust Col Patterson and Mr. Merrick from the Board, and substitute J. Edgar Thompson, the present Engineer, as President. The difficulty arose in part from a disagreement between the former President, and Mr. Haupt, the present superintendent. The number of persons who voted was 1958, and the shares voted for 52,700. The "Reform" ticket prevailed by over 8,000 majority—so that there will be a change in the Directory.

☞On Tuesday, J. Edgar Thompson was elected President, and Job R. Tyson solicitor, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞A man named Jonas P. Levy, has been arrested at New York, at the instance of the Secretary of State, Mr. Webster, for holding unlawful communication with the President of Mexico, to prevent the ratification between the United States and Mexico of the Tehuantepec treaty. An indictment was granted against him by the Grand Jury at Washington, and he was taken to that city on Monday. If the charge is sustained, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and an imprisonment of not less than six months, nor more than three years. He has since been admitted to bail.

☞An elderly lady in Coventry township, Chester county, named Fisher, was so severely burned on Saturday week, as to cause her death. In passing a hot stove, her shawl accidentally caught fire, and the family being absent from the room, it was not extinguished in time to save life.

☞A man named Charles Curtis, was tried at Great Falls, N. Y. on Friday last, for incendiarism, found guilty, and sentenced to *fourteen years'* imprisonment. He has a pleasant prospect before him!

☞Judge Geo. W. Barton, formerly of Philadelphia, disappeared from his hotel, in San Francisco, on Christmas evening, and his whereabouts had not been ascertained when the last steamer sailed. He had been temporarily insane, and was seen on Christmas night, rushing down to the wharf. [P. S. He has since returned.]

☞There were 75,000 copies of Harper's Magazine issued for February, and it is stated the whole edition was sold the first week.

Partridges.—The York (Pa.) Free Press states that the sportsmen of that place have from eight hundred to one thousand partridges cooped, which they purpose letting loose again in the spring, in order that they may not become entirely extinct in that region of country.

☞The death of the Rev. J. D. Tyler, Principal of the Virginia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, is announced by the Richmond Republican. He was a ripe scholar, a vigorous and polished writer, and had greatly distinguished himself by the zeal and practical benevolence which animated his efforts for the promotion of the education of the deaf and dumb.

☞Madam doctors are soon likely to have up their signs at every corner. In addition to the large demonstration in Philadelphia, we see that nine ladies are attending lectures at the Homœopathic College of Pittsburg.

Sudden Death.

On Friday last, the back building of Mr. Motter, in Emmittsburg, took fire, and was partially consumed, without much loss, we understand We regret to learn, however, that a widow lady, Mrs. HAHN, living near, who hurried to see the fire, on her return, fell down dead in the street, from fright and exhaustion!

☞The special election in Frederick county, Md., on Wednesday last, for a member of the House of Delegates, has resulted in the choice of McElfresh, (dem.) by a small majority.

☞On Friday afternoon, at Washington, a *fight* took place between Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, and Senator Borland, during which the Senator fractured the Superintendent's nose. Several Senators and others then interfered and prevented further difficulty.

Jenny Lind Married.

On Thursday last, Jenny Lind was married at Boston, to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, who has performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

Cuban Prisoners Released.

The steamer Humboldt, which arrived at New York on Thursday, brings intelligence that 92 of the Cuban invaders had been liberated by the Queen of Spain, and would sail for the U. States about the 1st of February.

☞The steamer Humboldt, just arrived, brings a cargo of French goods, valued at *two millions of dollars!* This will take more specie out to France, to pay for them.

☞It will be recollected that at the election for Senators in Washington county, Md., last fall, there was a tie between the Whig and Democratic candidates. A special election was held on Wednesday last, to fill the vacancy. The contest was a warm and animated one; and resulted in the election of the Whig candidate (Mr. French) by a majority of 47 over Mr. Alvey, dem. This makes a *tie* between the two parties in the Senate of Maryland for the next two years.

☞During the election at Sharpsburg, on Wednesday, Mr. George W. Van Lear and Mr. John E. Schnebly, who were old friends, met at the polls, when Mr. Van Lear, in a sportive way, snatched Mr. Schnebly's ticket from him, whereupon Mr. S. struck Mr. Van Lear a severe blow with the loaded end of a wagon whip, when Van Lear immediately apologized and said he meant no harm, but this did not satisfy Schnebly, and he again struck him several blows, whereupon Van Lear drew a knife and inflicted two or three serious and dangerous wounds in his breast and abdomen, from which it is feared he will not recover. Mr. Van Lear was immediately arrested and committed, bail being refused in consequence of the dangerous nature of the wounds.

☞There was quite a scene in the Democratic County Convention at Philadelphia on Thursday night. They were electing Delegates to the State Convention to nominate a President. Both Cass and Buchanan carried at different times during the Convention, and the result is in a beautiful state of confusion. In the melee, the whole skirt of the presiding officer, who was getting out of a back window, was taken off.—It is said that the members of the Convention, when elected, were principally Buchananites, but dissatisfaction at the Governor's appointments is believed to have changed their views.

☞Samuel Williams, the colored man, who was tried last week at Philadelphia for giving notice to the fugative slaves about Christiana of the coming of the officers, which led to the murder and riot there, was acquitted on Thursday by the jury.

☞A slight shock of an earthquake was felt a few days ago in South Carolina and Tennessee.

Atlantic Ocean.—The Sag Harbor Corrector, of the 28th, has the following in relation to the recent severe weather in that region:

"During the late remarkable severe weather, we have been told, that the Atlantic Ocean, on the south side of this island, has been frozen.—some say one and a half miles, others over five miles out; while others affirm that nothing but ice can be seen as far as the eye can reach! One thing is certain, which may further this assertion, which is that this island has been a constant lee-shore that has kept the sea down, thus giving it an unusual chance to freeze."

Evading the Maine Liquor Law.—Some ingenious devices are adopted in Maine to evade the stringent liquor law of that State. A few days ago a coffin, at first supposed to contain the remains of some deceased person, was carried through the streets in Portland, but the suspicions of the police being excited, it was opened, and lo! it was found to be full of bottles of whiskey, which were immediately confiscated. It is said a man who saw the operation, remarked that, contrary to the usual course of things, the coffin in this case contained not the *body* but the *spirit*.

Fight in the Chickasaw Nation.—The Fort Smith Herald gives an account of an encounter with four Seminole Indians, returning from Texas with whiskey, to be sold in the Creek nation, and a party of the Chickasaw Light Horse, ordered out to stop the traffic by Col. Harper, the Chickasaw agent. During the conflict, Chin-chi-kee, captain of the Light Horse, killed three of his opponents with a knife, after which he was himself shot through the head by a Seminole who is yet at large, but a formal demand has been made for him.

The Temperance Movement.

In all quarters East of us, we hear of movements for adopting the rigid Maine liquor law. In view of these movements, the question naturally suggests itself as to how the thing will work—out of Maine; for there we know that notwithstanding the various, and curious, and ingenious devices resorted to for the law's evasion, the sturdy morality and heroic self denial of a majority of the people, enable the authorities to enforce the penalties for its violation. This speaks much for the integrity of the people. They are only true to themselves in having its provisions enforced—for it is presumable that had not public opinion in the first place called for the law, it could never have been passed. Thus, then, we take it for granted that wherever the law may be adopted, it will work well, as a matter of course.

By this Maine law, no spirituous liquor is allowed to be sold, or even kept in the State, except by certain parties whom the authorities shall designate, and then only in a limited quantity for medicinal purposes. It is consequently generally only in the hands of the apothecaries. The penalties for violating the law are very severe, and one of them quite effectual for saving the people from the evil effects of the "ardent," for whenever any is found, it is immediately seized and destroyed. The other penalties, are fine and imprisonment under various circumstances.—*Balt Sun.*

☞Judge THOMPSON, of Lancaster, in his charge to the Grand Jury, at the late Court of Quarter Sessions there, gave notice that he would grant licence to no landlord who would open his bar to sell liquor on the Sabbath He also instructed the Constables that the Court would require them to report, at each term, the names of all landlords so offending.

Where's the Money?—This question is frequently asked by the many who feel the "pressure of the times." An answer may be found in the fact that the Bank of England now contains $86,500,000, and the Bank of France $113,500,000. How this large amount of coin got there may be seen by referring to the record of specie shipments from this country in the past two years, to pay for goods of foreign manufacture, which, under our present democratic, anti-protective tariff, are sent in from Europe to take the place of those that ought to have been manufactured by our poor and needy laborers and operatives, who then would have been fed by our own farmers and furnished a good home market for their wheat. But for the sake of "the party" this deplorable condition of things had to be produced, and must be suffered till the people throw off party shackles, and demand a change.

The Public Works.—There are various movements in the Legislature, respecting the manner in which our public works have been managed, which evidently squint at the abolition of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and the substitution of some other system, simpler and more efficient in its operation, and more directly accountable to the Legislature. Mr. Muhlenberg, of the Senate, it is said, has the matter in charge.

☞Sympathy for the sick usually expresses itself by a recommendation of a medicine. Mr. Clay, during his illness, has been constantly receiving boxes of pills, bottles and packages from all parts of the country, each recommended as a sovereign cure.

Leap Year.—The ladies of Northfield, Mass., and vicinity, availing themselves of the privileges of leap year, gave a ball on Friday night last, inviting the beaux, waiting on them to the ball, and paying the fiddler. An interesting question has been asked, viz: whether leap year commences on the 1st of January, or the 29th of February. The Northfield ladies are evidently in favor of the first date.

Destructive Fire.—About $10,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire at Cairo, Ill., on the 24st ult. Among the buildings burnt were the Post-office, Railroad House, Miller House, European House, Cairo Chapel, J. J. Rutter's residence, and B. S. Harrell's store and residence.

☞The Catholic Prelates of Canada have promulgated a "bull," forbidding the ladies from indulging in their favorite amusement of waltzing and dancing. This is a terrible deprivation to the gay and fair Canadians. Excommunication is the penalty for continued disobedience.

Sudden Death in a Church.—On Thursday night last, the Rev. T. L. Skinner, an old Presbyterian Minister, 84 years old, went to Dr Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, (N. Y.) to hear a lecture on the Pilgrim Fathers. After he had been seated a few minutes, he suddenly inclined forward, and, not stirring, he was lifted up and found to be quite dead. It is supposed that the cause of death was disease of the heart.—Mr. Skinner was a native of Connecticut, but has been for many years a resident of Frostburg, Allegheny county, Maryland, which place he left last spring and took up his residence at Brooklyn. He was a man much respected.

Strange and Fatal Accident.—A young Irish girl was killed at New Orleans on the 20th ultimo, by the accidental explosion of a stove boiler. The boiler was in a kitchen range, under which the girl had made a fire a short time previous to the accident, and either in consequence of too short a supply of water, or improper confinement of the steam which was generated, the explosion took place. A fragment of the broken stove cut off all the front portion of the poor girl's head, and death was, of course, the almost immediate result.

Interesting from Europe.

The steamer Niagara, which sailed for Liverpool on the 17th ultimo for New York, put into Halifax on Thursday, in consequence of having exhausted her supply of coal during a very tempestuous passage.

The most interesting intelligence brought by this arrival, and communicated to us through the Telegraph, is what relates to the new constitution of France, which had just been published at Paris. From the summary of its provisions forwarded to us, it appears that President Bonaparte is to be the responsible Governor of the Nation for ten years; justice is to be dispensed in his name; he has the initiative of all laws, and the right to grant pardons; is the commander of the land and sea forces; can declare war and make treaties; is to appoint all public functionaries; and all who accept public stations are required to take an oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President. In case of his death the Senate is to convoke the nation for a new election, the President being entitled, however, by a secret deed, to designate such citizens as merit the confidence of the people. So much for the Republic of France! This Constitution, it is said, does not give general satisfaction.

The news heretofore communicated by our London correspondent, that Napoleon is about to be married to a Swedish Princess, is confirmed.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the removal of proscribed persons, who are to be sent to Cayenne. Amongst them are some of the most eminent members of the Council of State and several Editors of Newspapers.

A decree has been issued sequestrating the property of absconding insurgents.

A quantity of arms have been surrendered to the public authorities in execution of the decree dissolving the national guards.

No news is reported from England, and nothing from other parts of the Continent, except that the Danish Government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Prussia respecting the Duchies. It is stated also that the Charge of the United States and the Turkish Ambassador were not invited to a late banquet given in Vienna by the first officer of the Crown.

☞The pamphlet on Colonization, from the pen of James G Birney, the Abolitionist, has not yet reached us, but we find a notice of it in the Philadelphia Bulletin, which indicates its character. It comprises "an examination into the case of Strader et al. vs. Graham, recently decided in the U. S. Supreme Court, and concludes with an address to the Free Colored People of the U. States, advising them to emigrate to Liberia. The point of special interest in the pamphlet, is the advice to the free colored people to emigrate to Liberia. He points out forcibly the necessity for their going somewhere, before long, owing to the stringent enactments of the various free States, excluding them from their territories. He contends that the state of things which rendered their presence here an encouragement to their enslaved brethren has passed away; that their presence can be of no service; that by remaining, they will only destroy themselves; that "superiority on the part of the whites will always be vaunted over them," and that "as a class, inferiority will always be acknowledged" by the blacks. Having shown the necessity of their going somewhere, he then considers the various countries opened to them—Canada, the British West Indies and Liberia. He gives various strong objections to the two first and concludes by warmly recommending them to go to Liberia."

Destruction of the State House at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, (OHIO,) FEBRUARY 1.—The old State House was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire broke out in the Senate Chamber about 3½ o'clock, and before the flames could be reached the heat had become so intense as to drive the firemen and others to such a distance as to render all efforts to save the building unavailing. The desk of the Clerk of the House was saved, together with most of the valuable papers of the body, but everything else was destroyed.

Ohio State Capitol.—The Ohio State House, which was burned on Sunday, was an old building. A new and magnificent Capitol is in progress of erection. It will be, next to the Capitol at Washington, the finest in the Union. It is 304 by 184 feet, and covers 55,936 square feet. Last year $90,383 were expended on it, and this year an additional appropriation of from $250,000 to $300,000 is asked for.

Conflagration at Brandon, Mississippi.—An extra of the Brandon Republican informs us that a fire occurred in that place on the night of the 20th ultimo, which destroyed thirty-five houses, embracing two-thirds of the business part of the place, and involving in heavy loss some of its most enterprising citizens. Amongst the buildings destroyed was that which was formerly known as the Brandon Bank, and lately occupied as the Court house. Most of the county records and papers were saved.—The office of the Brandon Republican was also destroyed, but its Editor promises to obtain a new outfit, and commence the publication of his paper as soon as possible.—The loss in buildings is carefully stated at $41,500, and in goods and merchandise at $101,000.

Awful Explosion.—Seven Persons Killed and Wounded.—The most distressing accident that ever happened in this section, took place in the town of Palmyra, about five miles from this village, on the morning of the 20th Jan. The morning was very cold, the thermometer standing at 19 deg. below zero at six o'clock. Messrs. Harrison and Wm. H. Roe, the lessees of the mill, Jerome Bowen, Philip Wolever, Hamlin Sornburger, Richard Caswell, and Ezra Bartrum, were in the mill at the time of the explosion Roe, Bowen, Bartrum and Wolever, were killed instantly, and Caswell and Sornburger were dreadfully injured, so that the latter died on Thursday, and the life of the former is despaired of, and Mr. Harrison severely injured.

The force of the explosion must have been tremendous. We visited the scene of disaster on Wednesday, and the signs of destruction were awful. The mill, which was built of uncommonly heavy timber, and braced in every direction, was utterly demolished. The explosion was, of course, caused by the lowness of the water in the boiler, and the formation of an explosive gas. The mill was owned, we believe, by Volney Spalding and Mr. Harrison, one of the wounded.—*Adrian (Mich.) Expositor.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

FAHNESTOCK'S STORE STILL AHEAD!

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public that having greatly enlarged their Store and increased their Stock of Goods, with additional facilities for purchasing, they are now prepared to offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers.

Having just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of Goods ever offered to the public, they invite their friends to give them a call. It embraces

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE,

Saddlery, Oil and Paints, Dye Stuffs,

CEDAR WARE, &c.

The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their handsome assortment of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Bonnet Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, as also an exceeding large assortment of Fancy Goods, &c.

The Gentlemen's wear they can show the largest and cheapest assortment of

Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cords, Vestings & Overcoatings, ever before offered.

DOMESTICS of every description; and very cheap

GROCERIES,

always to be had at the lowest market prices.

They are also prepared, with the largest stock of

HARDWARE

in the County, to offer inducements to purchasers, and particularly Builders, who can be furnished with all their necessary materials, a little lower than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Their stock of Saddlery, Shoe Findings, Oils and Paints, Glass, Nails, and Coach Trimmings, is complete.

Dye Stuffs and Cedar Ware at the lowest rates.

☞ All they ask is to give them a call, and judge for yourselves, for it is no trouble to show Goods; hoping by their attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 6. tf

COME ONE! COME ALL!

Newer, Cheaper, and More of Them.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

KELLER KURTZ

HAS the pleasure of again announcing to his numerous customers, that he has just received his first FALL STOCK, and asks of them a call, where will be found a great variety and of superior quality Men's Thick Boots, Kip and Calfskin, Boys' do., Youths' do., Men's Brogans, extra, Men's Kip and Calf Shoes, Women's Calf, Kip and Goat-skin Boots and Shoes, Misses and Children's do., Ladies' Slippers, Full and Half Gaiters, Buskins, Ties and Jenny Lind Shoes, Misses and Children's Shoes, a large assortment to select from. His assortment of HATS & CAPS can't be beat in this market, and will be found on examination to consist of every style, shape and size, that the eastern markets afford.

☞ Remember, when in want of BARGAINS, to call at KELLER KURTZ'S.

South-east Corner of Centre Square.

Sept. 1.

WE HAVE THE GOODS NOW,

AND NO MISTAKE!

WM. W. PAXTON has just returned from the city with by far the largest assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, he has ever had on hand, embracing every variety of style, material, workmanship, &c., to suit Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, and children of every age.

LADIES' GAITERS,
" JENNY LINDS,
" BUSKINS, &c.,
GENTLEMENS' KIP,
" CALF,
" MOROCCO,
" MONROES,
" BOOTS, &c.

Home Manufacture, ALL OF WHICH for cash cannot help but pay.

He has among his assortment the fine Fall style of Moleskin Hat, a beautiful article of Philadelphia make; also, the new style Black Soft Hats just coming into fashion; Slouch Hats, of every variety of color, &c., also, every variety of cloth, silk, and Linen Caps, of the newest style and best make; all of which he will sell very low for ready pay.

He has made arrangements to manufacture any article called for that he has not on hand.

☞ Call and examine the goods.

W. W. PAXTON.

Nov. 3. tf

KEEP WARM.

A DESIRABLE assortment of OVERCOATINGS such as brown, drab and grey Beaver Cloths, Petersham Cloth, &c., cheap and good, can be found at

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH'S.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Slippers, Buskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12. FAHNESTOCK'S.

NEW FANCY GOODS,

CONSISTING of Breast Pins, Ladies' and Gents' Fair Rings, Finger Rings, Chains, Lockets, Card Cases, Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils, Cuff Pins, Medallions, Gold and Plated Guard Hooks, Combs, Cloth, Hair, Toothand Nail Brushes, Soaps of every description, Hair Oils, Tooth Powders, Pearl Powder, Lily White, Cologne Water, Extracts for the Handkerchief, and a thousand and one other articles in the Notion line, all to be had at KELLER KURTZ'S STORE.

Sept. 1. South-east Cor. Centre Square.

LOOK OUT! PAY UP!!

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he has placed his Notes, Book Accounts, &c., for debts contracted prior to January 1st 1849, in the hands of ALEXANDER R. STEVENSON, Esq., in Gettysburg—at whose office all persons interested are requested to call and make payment. The large amount outstanding forbids further indulgence. All claims must be closed.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

Dec 15

LAST NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to those who have prior to last WOODS account, that he is in want of it, and that unless it is delivered forthwith without further notice the Accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and the money required.

T. WARREN

Jan. 5.

Money and Wood Wanted.

THE subscriber earnestly requests those indebted to him on accounts of long standing to call and pay him, and those persons who have contracted to deliver WOOD, are notified to bring it in as speedily as possible. ☞ Now is the time to prepare for Winter.

WM. W. PAXTON

Nov 3.

Something for the Gentlemen!

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have just received a lot of New Style Vestings for Gentlemen's wear. A well selected assortment.

May 26.

THE JEW has now on hand the largest and cheapest assortment of Silks, Dress Goods, Ladies' Fancy Articles, Hardware, Prints, &c., ever offered before in this place. Also the largest assortment of Shawls ever offered. In short the assortment is too large to mention.

G. [illegible]

NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS.

FIRST OF THE SEASON!

☞ *The Cheap Corner always ahead with New and Fashionable Goods!*

THE CAMPAIGN HAS ALREADY OPENED—"KEEP THE BALL ROLLING!"

DE LAINES—DE LAINES.—Just received the largest lot of M. de laines ever offered in this place—which will be sold at prices that will astonish the natives.

1 case, fast colored, at 12½ cents.
" " " 15 "
" " " 20 "

☞ Also, the largest lot of SHAWLS ever brought to town, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat any where in the County.

N. B. We will not weary your patience by calling attention to a great display of articles and promises, but merely add—Money that is really saved in making purchases, is much better than all we could say. Therefore call and secure BARGAINS, as our stock consists of nearly all the articles kept in the

Dry Goods and Groceries Line.

☞ *Don't forget the place.*

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Sept. 29. tf

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond (old stand of J. H. SKELLY,) the most choice selection of

CLOTHS,

ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Blue-black, Green, Olive and Brown. Also French, Doe-skin and Fancy.

CASSIMERES,

Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tweeds, Cashmerettes, Linen for Coats and Pantaloons,

&c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS,

is decidedly of the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpacas, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

☞ All the above will be disposed of at *the lowest living rates*, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call.

☞ They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.—When required, they will *turn out a fine entire suit in twenty four hours!*

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance for the new Firm. Goods bought elsewhere will be made up, as usual; and, when desired, he will assist customers in making selections at other stores as heretofore.

☞ Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold,

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, as beautiful and well selected a

STOCK OF GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time, among which is a large lot of very cheap

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS,

Velvet Cords, Mayerlenis, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Overcoat Cloths, Alpaccas, plain and figured, of every variety, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Coburg Cloth, Merino Ladies Silks, Calicoes, Ginghams, *Long and Square Shawls, of every variety,* very cheap, Flannels, Blankets, Domestics, Gloves, Hosiery, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c. &c., with a large lot of

Fresh Groceries & Queensware,

together with almost every article in the trade, all of which will be sold cheaper for Cash or Produce.

☞ *We do not boast; but we wish our friends* especially to understand that we will not be undersold in any article, by any establishment in this place or elsewhere. We buy for Cash, and cannot be beat.

Oct 6. tf

P. S. A few STOVES on hand, which will be sold very cheap.

☞ OLD DEBTS thankfully received.

JUST FROM THE CITY.

Skelly & Hollebaugh,

HAVE just received from the city, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Baltimore street, the best assortment of CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds ever brought to this place. Also, Vestings in great variety, combinating plain and fancy Satins, fancy Silks, fancy Merinoes, &c., that cannot be beat. The above articles will be found to be as cheap as they are good, and demand the attention of all who desire to purchase advantageously.

Oct. 29.

WHAT IS TREASON?

THIS is the question now a days which has excited up and down. It is said that the explosion of Mr. Who threw that in the [illegible] Party, Baltimore, [illegible] to argument [illegible] of BONNET RIBBONS [illegible]

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

Oct 1.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL

THOSE desirous of obtaining a rich vein of Ore, will do well to call at FAHNESTOCKS STORE and purchase some of their great DRY GOODS. [illegible] New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Dressed their stock previous to the Spring, and are determined to sell at [illegible]

STACKS

of new **Cloths, Cassimeres, Satins,** &c. [illegible] at the NEW CHEAP CORNER. [illegible] Fancy and Vesting, and more due to [illegible] year. The [illegible] of eager customers already [illegible] great, might well [illegible] to make [illegible] have coming to purchase.

Now for Music.

FRENCH and German ACCORDEONS [illegible] assortment. Also a variety of new MUSIC now opening at the Bookstore.

KELLER KURTZ

Sept 1.

GOTHIC CLOCKS [illegible] variety of the WEEKS [illegible] SAMSON.

BONNETS [illegible] Ribbons [illegible] Millinery Goods [illegible] A. P. KURTZ'S

GENTLEMEN'S [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of DAVID ZIEGLER, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,

GROCERIES,

CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,

Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Saddlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased any where.

☞ We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling Goods at low prices, and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9. tf

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND

SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice, that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and whoever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete fall suit, at prices *that defy all competition!* He can't be excelled. He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordeons, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same group he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLUNETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low priced.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to mention. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a chance to show our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but one price, and that put low to suit the times.

☞ SAMSON'S *One Price Clothing and Variety Store is just opposite the Bank.*

Gettysburg, June 30. tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening at the Old Stand, a large and well selected assortment of Seasonable Goods, [illegible] *Alpacas, Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.*

☞ *Bagging, Alpacas, Lustres, Flannels, Domestics, Fresh Groceries, &c.* all of which will be sold at very reduced prices for cash.

N. B. I would inform my customers and the public generally, that I will remove my Store to SELLER'S CORNER, the opening where I will be [illegible] I will be [illegible] GEO. ARNOLD.

Dec 1. tf

Dr. Marchisi's Universal Catholicon.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed Agent for the sale of the truly invaluable Medicine, would respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies and Practitioners of Gettysburg and vicinity to the gratifying success that has attended its use wherever introduced, at the happy alleviation to the sufferer, and the discovering the cause for which it is offered; being those incident to the respective sexes, which are numerous of course, and usually known by the name of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

As, when at the [illegible] period of life [illegible]

[illegible]

CATHOLICON [illegible]

[illegible]

MEDICAL FACULTY [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL S. FORNEY, Agent.

[illegible]

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

[illegible] KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

[illegible]

New York Importers & Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 Liberty street, between Broadway and Nassau street, near the Post-office, New York.

WE are receiving, by daily arrivals from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of rich fashionable

Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our stock and prices, and, as INTEREST QUITTERS, we feel confident our goods and prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to Millinery Goods, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hats, Cap, Neck and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.

Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Urent Velvets, for Hats.

Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers.

Puffings, and Cap Trimmings.

Dress Trimmings, large assortment.

Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.

Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.

Valenciennes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces.

Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves and Mits.

Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop, Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.

English, French, American, and Italian

STRAW GOODS.

Aug. 25. 1

THE

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!!

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

No. 54, Gold street, New York,

CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz.

The London Quarterly Review (Conserv.)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
The North British Review (Free Church.)
The Westminster Review (Liberal.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons," and "My Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have been reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that Subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always count on learning the earliest reading of the fascinating tales.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their continuance is confidently anticipated, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American publications of a similar class and from numerous *Eclectic* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows, [illegible] are not to be [illegible] from basis, and will be continued without change.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.

(Subject to Discount, Editors excepted.)

			Per an
Any one of the Reviews,			$ [illegible]
Any 2 "	"	2	6 00
Any 3 "	"	3	7 00
Any 4 "	"	4	8 00
All 4 of the Reviews,			8 00
Blackwood's Magazine,			4 00
Blackwood and 1 Review,			7 00
Blackwood and 2 Reviews,			10 00
Blackwood and all 4 Reviews,			20 00

(Payment to be made in all cases in advance.)

The Premiums consist of the following works, back volumes of which will be given to subscribers according to the number of copies ordered, as above explained:—

PREMIUM VOLUMES.

Foreign Quarterly Review (one year.)
Blackwood's Magazine (six months.)
London Quarterly Review (one year.)
Blackwood's Miscellany (six months.)
Edinburgh Review (one year.)
Metropolitan Magazine (six months.)
Westminster Review (one year.)

Consecutive Premium volumes cannot in all cases be furnished, except of the Foreign Quarterly Review. To prevent disappointment, therefore, where they are not always wanted, Subscribers will please state as many different works for premium as their volumes to which they may be entitled.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of the Review will be sent to one address for $[illegible] four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $[illegible] and so on.

No premiums will be given where the above discount is made to Clubs, for will premiums [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[